THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 10. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886 | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST MARCH.

WE TAKE the following telegram from a contemporary :—"On the 30th Magha a very interesting ceremony was performed by Rajah Shymanand Dey; Bahadoor, consisting of the distribution of blankets, cloths, rice, vegetables, condiments, etc, and money on a munificent scale. Upwards of 500 Brahmin families were each given an entire day's meal. Some of them had shawls, broad-cloth, and cash into the bargain. The poorer people who assembled on the occasion, numbering upwards of 2,000, were treated to a sumptuous feast, and each was presented with a piece of cloth, the blankets being given away to the lame, blind, and leprous, with upwards of two seers of rice, with vegetables, and an anna of pice. One very novel and highly commendable feature of the ceremony was that blankets were sent to the two local Catholic Orphanges for distribution among poor orphans. Kumar Baikantanath De, as well as his younger brother, Kumar Satyendranath De, spared no personal pains to make the affair a pleasant one to all concerned. Public benefactions of Rajah Shyamanund Dey and his worthy son Kumar Baikantanath Dey are too well known to require any commendation."

THE TOTAL value of the land trade of British India with foreign countries for the first eight months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 7,82,82,338 of which Rs 4,55,99,964 was the value of the export trade, and Rs. 3,26,82,374 of the import trade.

THE *Lancet* alludes to an alleged discovery, in Columbia, of a shrub, called "aliza," that exudes a juice which has the property of stopping hemorrhage, so that if a surgeon's operating knife were only smeared with this juice, his work could be done with little or no loss of blood to the patient. The discovery, if true, would be of immense service to our heroic surgeons, some of whom have been known to bandage up their dead patients to avoid the odium of their having died *under* the operation and from excessive bleeding. The discovery, however, is only an alleged one, and our readers must remember that wonderful discoveries have a peculiar knack of changing into moonshine.

THE LARGEST torpedo boat in the world is now being built by Messrs. Yarrow & Co. for Japan. The Torpedo service is becoming more and more important every year. The latest Admiralty returns show that up to the end of 1884, Russia had the largest number of torpedo boats, *viz.* 131, while England could only boast of 129. In 1885, Russia ordered 14 new boats, while England's orders were for 55, so that she is now ahead of her rival. This number does not include the torpedoes stationed at the several English Colonies, which if added would bring the number up to 230. France has gone in for 159 torpedo boats of sizes, and intends to raise her fleet to 283 first-class boats, while Italy has 71 on hand and intends to secure 100 more. Is it not rather curious that England should allow the largest boats she builds to go into the service of other powers? Principles of free trade again, we suppose.

THE GOVERNMENT of Madras have arranged for the issue of a cheap liquid febrifuge prepared from Nilghiri cinchona bark, to be disposed of at cost price; a 1 oz. phial costs annas 2 pies 3, and contains eight doses; a 4 oz. phial is to be sold at annas 7 pies 3 and will hold thirty-two doses, while a 6lb bottle will cost Rs. 9-13-8 and will contain 768 doses. The Surgeon,-General of the Madras Presidency reports favourably on the efficacy of the fluid extract after six months' trial, and there is no doubt it will be highly appreciated by the public. The febrifuge will be a boon accession to the Bengal dispensaries where the consanguineous powder and carbolic acid form all the medical store, the universal panaccea of all ills that mortal man is subject to. Fortunately Dr. Payne will no longer be in the way.

THE PETROLEUM REGIONS of Europe and America are known to contain almost inexhaustible supplies of a commodity which bids fair very soon to take the place of coal as a portable and efficient fuel. The ascertained area in Europe alone is calculated to extend over some thousands of miles, from the north-west extremity of Great Britain across Europe, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and terminating in Central Asia. The oil regions of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky have yielded since the first well was drilled in 1859, over 200,000,000 barrels, equal to 30,000,000 tons. An immense field exists in the Apsheron peninsula, in Kuba, Roumania, Gallicia and Moldavia, as also in Canada and British and Upper Burma. Recently petroleum has been discovered in Assam and the Punjab, while extensive finds have been traced and worked in Egypt, China, Japan, and Italy. Altogether there is very little fear of the world running short of combustible material, even should her immense coal production fall short of the general requirements.

IN THE Egyptian and Assyrian Gallery at the British Museum, and in close contiguity to the Hittite monuments and the bronze gates of Shalmaneser, is an object of considerable interest, a bronze doorstep from the great temple of E-Saggil at Borsippa, a suburb or division of Babylon. The doorstep not only has inscribed on it the name of Nebuchadnezzar, but also mentions his health or restoration to health. It may thus have been a votive offering. The thought may suggest itself whether the inscription on the doorstep has any relation to the madness of Nebuchadnezzar spoken of in the well-known words of the 4th chapter of Daniel, which record how the renowned monarch, after looking with pride on the great Babylon which he had built, was in the "same hour driven from amongst men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of Heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."

TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

HERE IS a candid avowal of truth which will better explain the Burma affair than any number of ponderous and ingenious Blue Books. At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Feb. 1, the president, Mr. J. F. Hutton, M. P., said that the annexation of Burmah afforded one of the best opportunities the present generation had seen of increasing the trade of Great Britain, and especially of Lancashire. They would be enabled now to tap the Western State of China, with its 300,000,000 of people. In the face of the fact that our trade with China had of late years very considerably decreased, the action of Lord Dufferin in annexing Burmah was full of good auguries for the future. There had been a very marked decline in our exports of cotton goods to the Niger regions, and that was a matter which called for prompt and serious consideration. A great deal of the decline was due to the supineness of our Government officials, especially in the Colonial Departments, who would not discharge the duties which properly devolved upon them. Little or nothing was done to encourage trade in those regions, and traders received no assistance or encouragement, and, indeed, were told that no protection would be afforded them. The resident Consuls ought to do all in their power to promote the well-being of the traders. Our home trade had been very bad indeed during the past twelve months, and the only way they could see of improving it was the opening of new markets abroad." Frank speaking is infinitely better than columns of prevarications.

THE International Sanitary Conference at Rome, which was to have re-assembled during the current year and to which India was invited to depute representatives, has been indefinitely postponed.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK, the supposed original of "Robinson Crusoe," has at last had a statue erected to his memory in his native village of Largo, Fifeshire The statue, which is of bronze, was unveiled by the Countess of Aberdeen in the presence of four of Selkirk's descendants.

THE following story told by Sir Walter DeSouza read in connection with the death of Mr. St. Barbe at the hands of Burmese dacoits will be read with interest. "I travelled with him only two months ago from Brindisi, and we parted at Calcutta, which he quitted on arrival to catch the Burmah steamer. I remember his asking me in the train from Bombay to Calcutta what value I attach to the prediction which had been made to him by a person who read from the lines of his hand in London, that he was about to undertake a distant journey, and would meet with a sudden and violent death. Shortly after this prediction he was telegraphed for and left London, and his tragic fate now confirms the prediction." The story comes from a most credible source and cannot be easily poohpoohed."

DIVERS have been sent from London in the *Ballarat*, fitted out with apparatus and appliances supplied by Messrs. C. E. Heinke and Co., for the recovery of the valuable cargo and spicie from the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Indus*. No divers, alas, can recover the unspeakable treasures that Dr. Cunningham lost in the wreck. They are lost to the country and the world for ever.

IT IS rumoured that Mr. H. Millet, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, intends to proceed on nine months' furlough to England, commencing probably from 1st April next. Rumour does not say as to who succeeds him on the Small Cause Court Bench.

THE STATEMENT, telegraphed from St. Petersburg, that the Marquis Tseng will shortly return to China, and that his successor, Lui Shui Fen, will present his credentials to the Russian Court at the end of March, is, says the *Manchester Guardian* of February 5 quite incorrect. It is doubtful now whether the Marquis will return to China at all this year. Several questions of great importance to China have unexpectedly arisen in Europe during the past few months —the question of the Burmese frontier being only one, and perhaps, owing to the cordial and friendly spirit displayed on both sides, the least troublesome— and the Chinese Government have in consequence decided that the Marquis must remain in Europe to negotiate or superintend the negotiations for a settlement.

KASHINATH TRIMBAK TILANG, C. I, E., has been reappointed Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

IT HAS been definitely settled to form a Police force in Upper Burma on the model of the Assam Frontier Police.

AFTER the 31st March, it is notified no claims against the British Government on account of sums alleged to be due from the late Burmese Government will be registered. Those interested will be inclined to think that the time of grace allowed is too short.

THE re-wooding of Mauritious has proved a failure although enormous sums of money have been spent on it during the last five years. The result is dearth of rain. The Indian Forest authorities would do well to benefit by the lesson. The result in France was all but disastrous.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

WE HAVE not yet heard the last of the Rev Mr. Hastie's litigations. In the Court of Sessions, Edinburg, the Rev gentleman has instituted an action against "Octavious Steel, merchant London and Calcutta" to recover £5000 as damages for alleged slander. His Lordship Lord Fraser said that the pursuer claimed damages from the defender upon the ground that the latter had brought a series of libels against him contained in letters sent principally to persons of influence in Edinburgh having the control of the Calcutta Mission of the Church of Scotland. His Lordship repelled the plea of no jurisdiction for the defender, and appointed pursuer within eight days to lodge issues for the trial of the case, and found pursuer entitled to expences since the date of the closing record.

EDISON, according to the *Electrician*, is perfecting the phonograph. He is going to do away with short hand-writers in commercial offices. The first machine, will have a five-foot cylinder and be driven by steam. The sound will be transferred from the phonograph to a cylinder forty times its diameter, making the sound forty times louder than the human voice. It will have a funnel thirty feet in length. The next instrument will be for office use. Business men will dictate to the phonograph, and then hand it out to dictate to the office-boy. The latter form of the instrument will be self acting, working with a spring.

THE Madagascar Treaty is not quite the magnificent affair it was represented to be when M. Brisson's Ministry wanted saving. The French do not get a "protectorate" over Madagascar, nor are they to have any control over the internal Government of the island. After the stout resistance made by the Malagasys, it was not likely that they would be so reduced all at once as to agree to that. Still the French obtain great, and it must be owned rather unexpected, advantages. They are to represent the Malagasy in foreign affairs, they are allowed freedom of trade intercourse, and land-holding in Madagascar, and they are to receive from the Queen's Government an indemnity of 10,000,000 fr. The steps by which the treaty has been obtained are still unknown, and a detailed account of recent French diplomacy in Madagascar would be a matter of considerable interest.

THE KARACHI shopkeepers and traders, says a local paper, have begun to charge an extra anna per rupee on their wares to make up for the Income Tax. This is what they did when the former Income Tax was levied, and not unnaturally do they think that they must have acquired a sort of prescriptive right to repeat the trick whenever need be. The consumers are thus placed between two buffers, having to pay their own Income Tax and that of their traders. An instructive commentary on the logic of those, who pretend that an import duty is odious, because the consumer has to pay it indirectly as the trader will recoup himself for the loss by hook or crook. The Karachi trick is not a bad one, provided Calcutta traders will be good enough not to follow the example.

LESS THAN fifty years ago the average of letters received by each person per annum in the United kingdom was only three; now it is 37 letters and three post cards.

MR. Harkison das has placed a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Bombay Government, and the Government on their part have promised to subscribe a like sum towards building a clinical hospital for women and children

A NAVAL officer writes to *Truth* to point out that the Burnley factory girls, who are forbidden to wear fringes, are not worse off than the officers in the navy, who for some mysterious reason, are not allowed to wear a moustache alone. The officers and the girls should make common cause.

IT IS announced that the "estrangement" which was known to have lately existed between the Nizam and his Minister has come to an end. This should be good news to the people, whose welfare depends upon the smooth working of the machinery of the Durbar.

THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH.

IT IS said that in the last edition of the English prayers ordered to be said in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of Ireland on all Sundays and holidays throughout the year, the prayer for the Queen has been withdrawn, and a prayer for "our rulers" has been substituted. Home Rule and Fenianism with a vengence! What would Indian officials who made such a deal of fuss over the Poona National Anthem affair, have to say to danger-and disloyal innovations like this?

THE VICEROY has been pleased to remit, both prospectively and retrospectively, in the whole of British India the stamp duty with which a deed of power executed on the occasion of marriage between Mahomedans is chargeable. Our Mahomedan fellow subjects will be very thankful to Lord Dufferin for the many acts of special favour, that His Excellency's Government has been bestowing on them.

ONE EFFECT of the recent change of Government has been to encourage the advocates of the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister to renewed and increased exertions. All the members of the new Ministry may be counted among their supporters, and Mr. Heneage will immediately introduce a Bill for effecting the purpose which they have in view. It may now be expected with some confidence that the question will not long remain unsettled. The House of Commons, has for years, sanctioned by large majorities the change which is in contemplation, and the majorities which have opposed it in the House of Lords have become smaller from session to session. Among the peers, indeed, opinion has become so evenly balanced that a very slight accession of strength to the minority will serve to carry the measure.

From a scientific point of view, the human body may well be regarded as the battle-field in which various swarms of germs contend for mastery and carry out their struggle for existence. Starting from this assumption, an Italian physician is reported to have discovered an extraordinary cure for consumption. This disease, as is known, is caused by the inordinate activity of an organism known as the Bacillus tuberculosis. Now, Dr. Cantani has ascertained the presence in cases of organic diseases, of another germ, the Bacterium termo, inimical to the Bacillus, but in itself a harmless scavenger. This bacterium is carefully cultivated in broth, and then administered to the patient. There ensues a battle-royal in the lungs, but the bacteria, which have been cultivated to a high state of efficiency, win the day. The harmless germ expels and destroys the deadly one, and the patient, without feeling much inconvenience from the internal warfare, recovers flesh and strength.

TARSUS, the brithplace of St. Paul, has now a railway, which when completed, will connect it with Marsina and Adana. It is about eighteen miles from the sea and is on the river Cydnus It was a wealthy and populous city in the time of Xenophon, and it was there that the bewitched Antony received with magnificent luxury, Cleopatra disguised as Aphrodite. St. Paul was educated as well as born there, and there was the Emperor Julian buried.

KOLAPORE promises shortly to have a Hospital for women with ten female doctors. A contemporary surmises that all these ten will be European ladies as qualified native female doctors are not yet available.

THE MUSSOORIE correspondent of a contemporary hears on "good authority" that Captain Hearsay purposes prosecuting Mr. Laidman for perjury. What has become of the Captain's intended prosecution of Sir Alfred Lyall for defamation?

THE LEADING Greeks at Constantinople consider war to be inevitable, and suggest that if their Government does not fight or obtain compensation there will be serious danger of a revolution in Greece. Greece is practically in for it now, and between the two horns her somewhat equivocal position will be anything but comfortable.

THE DUSSERA riots in some of our upcountry towns, in which the Hindoos and Mahomedans freely took part, were of a thoroughly scandalous nature. Similar riots are apprehended in some cities during the approaching Holi festival. We would ask the authorities to take proper precautionary measures in time, and are glad to learn that in one city at least, namely Lahore, steps are already being taken by the leaders of the parties themselves, which does them much credit. We hope their laudable efforts will be crowned with success. Fortunately the same adverse combination of circumstances does not now exist as during the Dussera and Moharram festivals.

COAL is reported to have been discovered by the Afghans near Saighan north of Bamain. Coal is a veritable "sinew of war" and in more than one sense.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette* with which Mr. John Morley was long connected, his appointment to the post of Irish Secretary came as a surprise to every one. He had been freely mentioned as likely to hold Cabinet rank in the new Government, but it was never anticipated that he would receive so responsible and difficult a post as that which he has accepted. Mr. John Morley is the first editor who has ever entered an English Cabinet, and he has made a parliamentary reputation with astonishing rapidity. Mr. Morley has been before the public a good many years as a man of letters, a journalist, and a platform speaker in various causes. After a long apprenticeship in the struggling world of letters he was appointed to the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review*. He became editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* when Mr. Frederick Greenwood retired. While editing the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Morley wrote his "Life of Cobden." Mr. Morley was an austere editor of the old-fashioned school—stern, uncompromising, and exacting—ruling with a firm hand which was always respected. In 1883 his chance came. He was ambitious for parliamentary honour, and was elected for Newcastle on Tyne.

FRIDAY 5TH MARCH.

AS PETITIONS to Parliament are now being sent almost by every mail the following summary of the rules on the subject will, we fancy not, be unwelcome to some of the petition writers: "Sir C. Forster, Chairman of the Commitee on Public Petitions, has collated from the journals of the House the following regulations:— "Every member presenting a petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof. Every petition must be written and not printed or lithographed. Every petition must contain a prayer. Every petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the petition is written. Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted. Every petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the member who shall present it. Every petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness. No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any petition. No erasures or interlineations may be made in any petition. No reference may be made to any debate in Parlament. No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown. No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown. All petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the table, are referred to the Commitee on Public Petitions without any question being put; but if any such petition relates to any matter or subject with respect to which the member presenting it has given notice of a motion, and the said petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Commitee such member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the votes.'

CANADA, it seems possible, may shortly have to face a much more serious danger than that with which it successfully coped by the suppression of the half-breed revolt of last year. Rumours are current of the imminence of a formidable rising by the Indians in the north-west territories. The red man has not, like the Metis, any distinct political or administrative grievance to point to. The outbreak, if it comes, will simply be due to intense disgust and disappointment at the altered conditions of his life. Only a few years ago he was monarch of all he surveyed on the prairie. Now he is compelled to spend his days in idleness, and, tied down to his reserve, the Government supplies of pork and flour are poor substitutes of the buffalo and unlimited freedom of action. The state of affairs is well known, and that adequate precautionary measures have been suggested to the Dominion Government.

A VERY pretty story has been going the round of the English papers regarding the amours of Prince Alexander. According to the story there might be a difficulty just at present about his victorious Highness marrying anybody. Annette would not hear of such a proceeding, and Annette is a very pretty blue-eyed actress of Sofia. The Prince came, saw, and conquered. Disguised as an officer, she accompanied her Royal chum during his recent campaign, and, after being exposed to the dangers of war, it would naturally be unfair that the Prince would enjoy the pleasures of peace with any woman but her fair self. Brave Alexander, the second shall we call him! None but the brave deserves the fair, says Dryden. Turn the table a little, and none but the fair deserve the brave, and Annette is both fair and brave.

THE Russians are said to have under construction a telegraph line from Samarcand to Karshi. Always active and on the alert.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

A SPECIAL Army Circular has been issued, notifying the grant of a gratuity to the troops employed in Upper Burma who crossed the frontier before November 29. For British troops each share will be Rs. 24, and the shares will be distributed as follows:—"Lieutenant-General Commanding, 252 shares; Brigadier-General, 57; regimental colonel or departmental officer having relative rank of colonel, 40; colonel other than the above and lieutenant-colonel, 32; major, 16; captain, 12; lieutenant, 7½; warrant officer, 4. Noncommissioned officers and men are divided into five classes, varying from three shares to one. In the case of the native troops, subadars, ressaldar-majors, ressaldars, and woordie-majors, a lump sum of Rs. 120 will be given. To jamadars and naib ressaldars, Rs. 48; to havildars, Rs. 24; to naiks, Rs. 16; and to privates, Rs. 12. No gratuity will be given to camp followers.

THE TOTAL value of the land trade of British India with foreign countries for the first eight months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 7,82,82,338, of which Rs, 4,55,99,964, was the value of the export trade, and Rs. 3,26,82,374, of the import trade. As compared with the same period of last year, the only countries showing any considerable increase as regards imports were Nepal and Siam, while there was a decrease in the trade with Kabul, Kashmir, Tibet, Upper Burma, and Karennee. In the exports the increase is chiefly due to the transports of Government stores and material.

THE FOLLOWING remarks of a Christian Contemporary about Anglo Indian amusements are amusing although there is too much of starch in them. No amusement worth having, can be had without discarding from the state chair. "One of our Indian exchanges speaking of a Fancy Dress Ball says that our syces and other servants hail the end of the season with an intense relief, and express it in their own fashion by

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

saying *Pagly nautch ho gaya.* This is just the impression that most of our amusements make on the natives of India : yet after making fools of ourselves day after day in their eyes, we are astonished in the end that they do not look upon us as supernatural beings ! It is not however the oddity of the amusements of our Anglo Indian friends, but something beyond and further than that precludes our looking upon them as supernatural beings if indeed they think of putting forth such monstrous claims."

A RETURN issued among the Parliamentary papers yesterday shows that the schools erected up to the present by the London School Board provide accommodation for 390,753 children. The purchase of the land has cost £2,331,762, and the erection of the schools has cost £3,672,012, making a total of £6,003,781. We are of course not simple enough to institute a comparison between Calcutta and London.

IT IS NOW certain that the King of Portugal will shortly make a formal application on behalf of the Crown-Prince Carlos, Duke of Braganza, for the hand of Princess Amelia of Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris. This marriage will bring about some curious kinships. The Queen of Portugal being Princess Clotilda's sister, Princess Amelia will become niece by marriage of Prince Napoleon and cousin of his two sons, as well as niece of King Humbert and Queen Margaret. Marital kinships like these jar upon Hindoo notions of propriety.

AN INSTANCE of patriotism comes from Philippine Islands. The inhabitants, by voluntary subscriptions, have raised $400,000 for a defence fund to be employed principally in buying torpedo boats. The religious orders are said to have contributed most of the amount.

IT IS stated that Nubar Pasha and Mr. Justice West seriously differ in opinion, and that, unless the latter be supported by the Government, he will leave Egypt for India.

ATTENTION of the Jeypore Durbar has lately been directed to the garnet mines in that State, and a careful inspection was recently made by Mr. Tellery, the Engineer in charge of the Gas Works, Jeypore, with the result that it has been decided to resume mining operations. In addition to garnets, which are procurable in large quantities, beryl, aqua marine, rock crystal, and talc are likewise found in these districts, and the Resident is full of hope that the enterprise on which the Durbar is about to embark may be attended with profitable results.

COLONEL Sir Edward Bradford writes in his report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States for 1884-85 :—"The recent troubles of the Soudan and the complications on the North-West frontier supplied the Chiefs of Rajpootana with an opportunity for displaying their loyalty, of which they, one and all, quickly and spontaneously availed themselves. In offering their assistance, they placed the resources of their States unreservedly at the disposal of Government, and they have recieved through His Excellency the Viceroy a most gracious message of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress."

A TEAM of Parsee cricketers have arranged to leave Bombay for England by the end of April next to play twenty-five matches in the different towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Their first match will be with the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's Ground on 27th and 28th May next, and immediately after they will play a match on the Oval Ground. Their other London appointments will be probably at Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Prince's Ground, &c. Robert Henderson, the well known professional of the Surrey Country Cricket Club, is coming out here at great expense to give them a training of two months. He is hardly 23 years old, is a good medium-pace bowler, and a very good bat. This is the first venture of its kind in India. We heartily wish the enterprising team all success. We should be very much pleased to find our countrymen taking more to athletic exercises and sports than they unfortunately do at present.

IT IS reported in Madrid that Don Carlos has given orders for active preparations on the part of his adherents. Uniforms and arms have been purchased in France and England, and a large number of rifles are ready to be smuggled across the frontier. Sixteen Carlist generals, besides a number of other officers who fought for Don Carlos in his former campaign, have sent to him messages of allegiance. More troubled times for unfortunate Spain.

A PARIS correspondent sapiently remarks that bigamy is "a crime excessively rare in France." He leaves us in the dark, however, as to the reason. The fact is that in a country where even marriage is regarded with disfavour, it rarely enters into the mind of any man to commit bigamy. Many French men think that a man who marries once is a fool, while a man who marries twice is mad outright.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

THE PATWARI BILL.

WE revert to this subject with reference to some remarks which have lately appeared in the *Englishman*. Our contemporary is informed that "the revised Patwari Bill will probably be brought forward at next Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Council. The measure has been considerably modified in Committee, and it is proposed that it shall only be introduced into districts where a record of rights has been kept under the Tenancy Act. The Patwari will be converted into a Government servant, but he will, as at present, do the zemindar's work, should the zemindar desire it. He will be paid by a small cess which will be levied on both the zemindar and the rayat, but which will not exceed what they both together pay the Patwari at present. According to the Bill, as it now stands, there will be no Canoongoes. The work of supervising the Patwari's work will be done by the Sub-Deputy Collectors and other Revenue officers. It will thus be seen that the character of the Bill is radically changed." Such is not the case. Instead of being "radically changed," the Bill remains' according to our information, very much the same as it was originally drafted. Doubtless the wording has been considerably changed ; things have been put in better appearance ; the talons have been hidden under a cover ; and every thing has a good face put on it ; but in substance, it is the old affair in a furbished-up garb. When the Bill was introduced in Council, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor said that the Bill would not be enforced until after a cadastral survey and a record of rights have been completed, but this was not apparent on the face of the Bill ; this has now been legally acknowledged. The amended Bill says, "it shall not apply to any local area, unless a survey and record of rights have been completed for such local area, and unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, extends it to such local area by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*" The gist of the argument depends on the meaning of the phrase "local area." Half a hamlet is unquestionably a "local area," but will a survey of it suffice for the introduction of the Bill there ? Or will the Government wait till an entire purgunnah, or a district, has been completed ? Then the question would arise, will the definition necessitate complete detailed survey of the entire area, or will a rough general one suffice ? In Calcutta we know that no water-rate under the law could be levied until a complete system of water pipes had been laid in the town : but when this proved inconvenient in the way of raising money it was ruled that water pipes laid in the principal streets would meet the requirements of the case. To ordinary common sense the "area" should be an entire district, and if so the proper word to use would be "district ;" but we fancy that would retard the process of taxation. If a district be what is really meant, as stated by the *Englishman*, the Bill may safely be pigeonholed until the time of Sir Steuart Bayley's successor. This, however, is not what is desiderated and it is to avoid this contingency that the word "district" of the original Bill has been changed into "local area." The next material change we notice is in the process of realising the cess. The entire amount of the cess is to be paid to the Collector "by the holder of an estate," and he is to recoup a part of his outlay by drawing on the tenureholders and ryots, the latter paying two pice per rupee, and the former the said two pice and one-half of any excess above two pice that may be imposed. In the event of there being "tenure holders of different degrees, each is to pay in the proportion of the annual value of his tenure." The theoretical perfection of this arrangement is certainly unquestionable. But as there are numbers of tenures of small value, some subinfudated 3 or 4 times, and the new Rent Act will multiply them manifold, the task of sub-dividing say half a pice four times and realising the amount may not participate much of the beauty of the perfection. Of course the obvious result will be that the holders of estates will have to pay the full amount, and get nothing from the tenureholders. Of course the question of the reasonableness of subjecting the holders of estates to the cess has not been mooted. The law is avowedly required for the protection of the ryot ; who, a simple, ignorant, unlettered man, is cheated by the zemindar, and the Patwari's record is to prevent such cheating, and common sense would suggest that he who wants the services of the Patwari should pay for them ; but that would not bring sufficient gist to the mill, and the zemindar is accordingly lugged in. The principle which would justify this would likewise justify the lugging in of Bengali holders of Government Promissory Notes. The duty imposed on the holder of estates to serve as collectors of cess under heavy penalties, but no remuneration is oppressive in the extreme, and it is continued. The law of outlawry, to which we referred last week, has been to some extent restricted ; it is to apply only to the estate or part of estate for which no return has been submitted. The Collector in such cases is to send a notice to the Civil Courts to withhold from the defaulters the protection of those courts. But the provision about the double punishment of both fine and limited outlawry remains, and that on account of a duty which is legitimatised only by a dangerously arbitrary exercise of legislative power. The sections relating to Canoongoes have been abandoned. This, however, is only apparent, not real. The cess, or the Patwari Fund which it is to form, is to be devoted to the salaries and charges, "for the maintenance, supervision, and correction of the Patwari records," and the supervising officer who is none other than the Canoongo of the original Bill, gets his full share without any fuss. Indeed, the word "supervision" is so comprehensive that the salaries or a part thereof of the sudder station deputy-collectors-in-charge, or even of the Collector himself, or a Commissioner may be easily included. The necessity for omitting the word Canoongo arose from two causes, 1st, because it was too circumscribed, wanting in latitude—2nd, because the Government has already resumed the village lands originally assigned for the support of Cannoongoes, and cannot again in decency demand a cess for their support. However, the Amended Bill promises the publication in the official *Gazette* of an annual statement for such district or local area of the income and expenditure of the Fund. This concession may be accepted for whatever it is worth ; and it is something, considering that in the case of the Public Works, the Government absolutely declined to render any account, and the amendments proposed by the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, with reference to it, were out-voted by the official members without an exception. Of the Patwari being allowed to do zemindar's work there is no indication, and the statement that the small cess proposed to be charged on the zemindars and ryot will not exceed what "they both together pay the Patwari at present," is totally at variance with facts. In the first place there is no Patwari in Bengal proper now, and therefore nothing is paid. In the next place the Patwari where he exists, and when he existed in Bengal, is or was partly a ryot's servant, and partly a zemindar's servant. From the former he received a fee for casting the village accounts, from the latter for collecting rents, but, as he will under the Bill when it becomes an Act, do neither the one nor the other, the payers of the cess will derive no advantage whatever from him. They will have to continue to pay, therefore, to those who will cast their accounts, and have to pay the cess besides. In fact the word Patwari has been used by Government for purposes of delusion. The new Patwari will be a Collector's assistant, pure and simple, and he is called a Patwari simply to give a colourable justification to the demand for cess. An assistant employed by any other name could not be decently shouldered on the ryots.

Our contemporary of the *Statesman* takes a very proper view of the case. After quoting some passages from our last article on the subject, he very appropiately remarks, "We view

with positive dismay, the rush of legislation that has set in upon us. That it is impossible to legislate wisely under such conditions as now prevail, in which the Legislative Councils are a mere machinery for registering what the Executive Government has resolved to do, should be obvious enough to every one, but does not seem to occur to the Executive itself. The effect of this Bill will be to impose a five per cent. income tax upon the rental of the province, which but 12 months ago was practically settled in perpetuity by the Tenancy Act. The Bill is brought in, in the hope of obtaining by the machinery of the *putwari* reliable statistics concerning the rural economy of these provinces, while it is easy to see that such a machinery will be absolutely worthless, under the conditions which prevail in these provinces. The measure was brought forward, as we pointed out at the time, without a thought of its real meaning that a fresh impost of 50 to 70 lakhs is to be levied upon the rental of the landholder. In such doubt as every one honestly has as to the results of such a measure, a wise Government would move tentatively under any circumstances. We are doing all that lies in our power to fill the country with disaffection, and seem to think it of no consequence whatever, whether it is so or not." In conclusion, we are bound to acknowledge with thanks the very sensible suggestion with which our contemporary of the *Englishman* closes his remarks. He says "As, however, there is no special reason for pressing the Bill forward it might be well were it hung up for a period to allow of its being fully discussed. We would suggest this course to the Government as a gracious concession which will cost little, and which will go far to allay any soreness of feeling that has been provoked."

THE VICEROY AND THE RANGOON MERCHANTS.

DURING his stay in Rangoon the Viceroy received a deputation from the local Chambers of Commerce, who presented a memorial embodying several grievances and demands. Some of the grievances mentioned in the memorial are well founded, and no time ought to be lost in redressing them. It is really a great shame that Rangoon, though the third city of the Empire, is still without a High Court. The memorialists justly observe that the existing tribunals, established in imitation of those found inadequate in India half a century ago, are insufficient for their needs. When Lord Ripon visited British Burma four years ago the necessity of establishing a High Court for the Province was strongly pressed upon his attention both by the local Chamber of Commerce and by Sir Charles Aitchison, the then Chief Commissioner. The late Viceroy promised to give the question his favourable consideration, and, if we are correctly informed, addressed the Secretary of State on the desirability of providing British Burma with a High Court. There ought to be no difficulty in carrying this important piece of reform. British Burma, after paying the cost of its administration, has for some years past been contributing no less a sum than a million sterling annually to the Imperial Treasury. A portion of this handsome surplus ought surely to be applied to place the administration of justice on a sound and satisfactory footing. The Chamber of Commerce, in their memorial, complained of the heavy drain on the provincial revenues by India. They pointed out that while the people of British Burma would not object to pay a fair proportion of the cost of the Imperial Government they now feel the taxation which is three times as great as that of India grievous, because it is largely alienated from the province which it should go to develop. But the Rangoon merchants should remember that Upper Burma having been annexed, the surplus now yielded by the lower provinces will disappear. It may be taken for an axiom that for years to come Upper Burma will never pay the expenses of its administration. Indeed, the combined revenues of the two provinces which have practically been amalgamated will not be sufficient for some time to come to meet the cost of government, and a portion of it will have to be borne by the general tax-payer. This aspect of the case did not probably occur to the Rangoon merchants, when they complained of the heavy drain of the provincial revenues by India. They have the least right to make such a complaint, as Upper Burma has been incorporated with the Indian Empire at their instance and for their benefit.

The other matters contained in the memorial presented to the Viceroy also demand notice. The Rangoon merchants asked for the abolition of the export duties on rice and for the construction of a railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay. As regards the first point, Lord Dufferin quite sympathised with the Chamber and told them that this question of finance would be carefully considered. We have always advocated the abolition of the rice duties. These duties should indeed, have been swept away before the import duties were touched. But in the present state of Indian finances it is idle to talk of the removal of the rice duties. After re-imposing the "odious" income-tax for raising the paltry sum of £700,000, we cannot surrender the £600,000 yielded by the rice duties. As regards increased communications, it is only natural that the British merchants and manufacturers who demanded the annexation of Upper Burma, in the hope that it would provide them with a new market for their goods, should wish to push railways in that country at the cost of India and to the prejudice of other and more pressing schemes. Lord Dufferin should have plainly told the Rangoon merchants that if they want railway communication to be established between Tounghoo and Mandalay, they should put their hands in their pockets. The *Economist* has made such sensible and appropriate remarks on this question that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing them *in extenso*. It says :—"Our Chambers of Commerce are being diligently incited to bring pressure to bear upon the Government of India to compel them to proceed at once with the construction of an extensive system of new railways in Burma. The creation of such a railway system, it is contended, would be of immense assistance to our trade. 'There is, not a workman in this country, said Mr. Hallet, at Oldham, the other night, 'who would not be benefited by opening up to our commerce of the vast land-locked markets of Indo-China and China.' . . . Now, this is all very good, and if the Chambers of Commerce and our working classes were being asked to open up by their own efforts and at their own cost such new outlets for our trade, not a word of anything but encouragement would have to be said. What is asked, however, is not that we should ourselves take measures to build the new railways, but that we should content ourselves with calling upon the people of India to build them for us. India is to be at all the risk and expense, and we are simply to step in and avail ourselves of the facilities she is compelled to afford us. It does not matter to the advocates of this line of policy that we are rich and India is poor, nor that just at present India cannot, without stinting her ordinary expenditure and imposing new taxes, find money enough to cover the cost of the measures necessary for the protection of her frontier. There are works of great utility which her Government will have to postpone because of want of funds. But whether she can provide adequately for her own needs or not, she is to be compelled to proceed with construction of new railways, intended primarily not for her, but for our advantage. In other words, our trade with further Asia is to be promoted at the expense or risk of the people of India. And that, we contend, is an essentially mean proposal. Let us, by all means, take measures for the promotion of our commerce; but let us take them at our cost." We have little to add to the *Economist's* remarks. Messrs. Hallett and Colquhoun assure us that the proposed railways from Tounghoo to Mandalay is sure to prove remunerative. If so, why should not the British mercantile community come forward and undertake its construction at their own cost, instead of calling upon the people of India to build it for them? A decent reply to this would not be easy, but strategic reasons will now have a potent influence in the question.

THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1884-85.

THE Revenue Reports of the Bengal Canals for 1884-85 show that the total outlay, direct and indirect, to the close of the year 1884-85 on canals in Bengal amounted, in round numbers, to 6¾ crores of rupees. Of this sum, 5¾ crores have been provided from borrowed funds, interest on which is chargeable to the province. Of the remaining ten crores of rupees, 83 lakhs have been provided from Provincial revenues, 7 lakhs have been contributed by the Government of India from the Famine Protective grant, while nearly 8 lakhs have been expended on surveys for irrigation works which have not been carried out. The Provincial revenues have to provide interest on the borrowed funds invested in the Bengal Canals, under the arrangement made with the Supreme Government. The interest payable annually is 22¼ lakhs of rupees. The gross earnings of the Bengal Canals during the year under report were Rs. 18,86,583 and the total working expenses were Rs. 15,51,866. The net income for the year was therefore Rs. 3,34,722. There was thus a deficit of 18¾ lakhs which had to be met from Provincial revenues. Compared with 1883-84 the receipts of the past year show an improvement of Rs. 1,29,605, wholly due to the increased water-rates received from the Sone Canals. There is a decrease of nearly one lakh of rupees in the revenue derived from the Orissa Canals, and a small falling off in the receipts from the Midnapore and Tidal Canals.

These are the broad financial results exhibited by the Canal Revenue Reports for 1884-85. Taking the various schemes separately, we observe that the total outlay on the Orissa Canals to the end of 1884-85 amounted to 2¼ crores of rupees. The total receipts for the year were Rupees one lakh and a half, while the working expenses exceeded three lakhs. The Orissa canals could not even pay their working expenses, to say nothing of the interest payable on the capital invested in the canals. Interest charges amounting to more than a crore of rupees are due by the Orissa Canals. The whole subject of the assessment and collection of water-rates in Orissa was considered by a Commission which sat in Cuttack in the cold weather of 1884. The Commission has, we are told, presented an exhaustive report, which is now under the consideration of Government. We look forward to the publication of the report with much interest and anxiety. The reader may remember that the Orissa Canals were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company in 1867, in the hope that they would yield a return of at least 16 per cent. on their capital outlay. The Government was so much pleased with the bargain it had made, that it presented a handsome bonus to the Directors of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company for their kindly parting with the works, which they could no longer carry on for want of funds! So far from the Orissa Canals giving any return, they do not even earn enough to pay their working expenses. The tax-payer has had to pay nearly a crore and a quarter on account of the Orissa Canals since they have come into operation. Such has been the actual result of the works which were to prove a most profitable investment. The Midnapore Canal shows a better balance-sheet than the Orissa Canal. The capital invested in that Canal up to the end of 1884-85 amounted to 81½ lakhs. The receipts for the year were 2¼ lakhs and the working expenses 2¼ lakhs. The Midnapore Canal yielded a surplus of Rs. 34,781; but the interest payable was 3¼ lakhs. Accumulated interest charges to the end of 1884-85 amounted to 44 lakhs. The area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal is decreasing. In 1883-84 the area under irrigation showed a decrease of 3,718 acres and in 1884-85 there was a further falling off of 28,625 acres. The receipts for the year unde the head of "Navigation" exhibit an increaser There has been a steady increase in the tollage. receipts since 1880-81, and both in that respect and in the tonnage of boats, the traffic of 1884-85 has surpassed any year up to date. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal is a purely navigation work. The capital outlay on it to end of the year under report was 17¾ lakhs. The receipts for the year

were Rs. 43,507 and the working expenses Rs. 36,886, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,621. Interest charges to the end of 1884-85 against this Canal amounted to 11¼ lakhs.

The most important irrigation works in Bengal are the Sone Canals. The capital invested in them up to the end of 1884-85 was 2½ crores. The gross receipts for the year were 8/2/3 lakhs and the total working expenses 6 lakhs. The Sone Canals thus yielded a surplus of 2½ lakhs in 1884-85; but interest charges against the work to end of that year exceeded a crore of rupees. There has of late years been a very considerable increase in the net revenue of the Sone Canals, notwithstanding the much greater expenditure in maintenance. But the time is still far distant when they will pay. The Sarun Canals shew an excess of working expences over receipts to an extent of Rs. 16,252. The primary object of these canals, we are told, was the supply of water for the manufacture of indigo, and this end has been fully attained. There is a guarantee amounting to Rs. 21,750, which is, however, dependent on a condition impossible of fulfilment. When the primary object of the Sarun Canals is the supply of water for the manufacture of indigo, we do not see any reason why the Government should not secure from the planters a guarantee which will fully cover the working and the interest on the capital expenditure of 6/2/3 lakhs which was provided from provincial funds. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals continued during the year under report to be controlled by the Board of Revenue. These canals yielded a net surplus of nearly 46000 after paying all charges including interest. But the canals having been constructed from provincial funds, no interest is charged: it is calculated *pro forma*. Capital and revenue accounts are not kept for the Nuddea Rivers and the Eden Canal. The net income derived during the year from the canals in Bengal which have been constructed by Imperial funds, viz., those classed as productive public works was one lakh and a quarter. But the amount of interest for such works which was payable to the Imperial Treasury by the Local Government for the year was Rs. 22,12,626. These figures speak for themselves and scarcely require any comments.

STATE NEUTRALITY.

IT HAS been a just boast of the British Administration in India that the strictest neutrality is observed in respect to religious matters, and that the social manners and customs of the people are not interfered with. If one thing can have strengthened the foundation of the British Empire in the East more than another, it is this praiseworthy policy of neutrality and non-interference in these matters. It behoves, therefore, the ruler as well as the ruled to watch with unremitting, jealous, and anxious vigilance, and see that not the slightest departure is made from this policy, either in the letter or in the spirit. We are glad and proud to be able to testify that the conduct of the Government in the past has in this regard been almost unimpeachable; but we notice with pain and regret that a change for the worse promises to come over slowly. The policy is still respected in the letter indeed, but what we are about to complain of is a slowly spreading change in the spirit. We speak not in a captious spirit of faultfinding, for in supremely momentous matters like this we cannot speak too guardedly. At the seventy-third Anniversary of the Calcutta Bible Society, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was in the chair, is reported to have "spoken with much freedom of the change in popular sentiment which has passed over India during the present generation" and in illustration, to have given some facts which came under his notice during his Honor's recent visit to Orissa. The temple priests of Pooree, which is described as a more desolate spot than Port Said, are, His Honor is reported to have said, no longer able to *extort* money as in former days. A wealthy Rajah not long since visited the temple, and after performing the customary rites sent to the head Brahman to know how much he should pay for the privileges enjoyed. The answer was a prompt demand for Rs. 25·000, whereupon the Rajah coolly walked off without giving a pice. We quote a Christian contemporary who reports the proceedings. Another, what appears either to His Honor or to our contemporary, *amusing* illustration of the "decline of reverence for the shrine" was given by His Honor. At the annual airing given to the idol—which means the Rathajatra, we suppose—the ponderous car was dragged out several miles with the utmost difficulty, but enough willing hands could not be found to drag it back again. The priests were for a time in the utmost consternation. If the car was not taken back within seven days, it would be illegal, according to the traditions, to move it again for five years. In this emergency they had recourse to the Collector, who weakly yielded to their importunity and gave them assistance in getting the great idol back to his temple. For this unwarranted meddling he received a gentle wigging, but the incident shews how rapidly old time Hinduism is losing its hold on the people. Not many years ago the people were so eager in their efforts to lend a hand in dragging the car that they threw one another down, and often those thus prostrated were crushed beneath the wheels. Old things are rapidly passing away in India, and a better day has long since dawned on the land." We are not sure whether the concluding sentence alluding to the *comparative* standard of goodness of days, is borrowed from His Honor or is our contemporary's own. We can only hope for the best and hope it is not His Honor's.

The report speaks for itself and needs no comment. To say the least, it was not proper to have given utterance to sentiments which might be reported and give a semblance of pain to His Honor's Hindoo subjects. We are of course not simple enough to insist that strict religious neutrality would demand that His Honor should not associate with Christian Missionaries, or preside over their meetings or give expression to his individual religious convictions. Far from it. We would on the other hand rejoice that a Christian ruler should be so, not only in name and doctrine but in living faith and action in his public and private life. But what will be keenly felt by the Hindoo, on whose sacred and cherished religious belief this sly onslaught was sought to be made, is that it was extremely ungracious for His Honor to have given expression to sentiments which he knew or ought to have known, would wound their feelings, specially because the ignorant and the uninformed who are unable to disintegrate the private individual from the official functionary, would be liable to mistake that the weight of official influence was in a manner lent to these utterances.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however is not wholly unique or in bad company, for His Honor has His Excellency the Viceroy's example to justify him. During His Excellency's recent visit to Madras a deputation of native gentlemen headed by the would-be-go-ahead reformer Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, presented an address, the exact terms of which we have not yet been favoured with. His Excellency in reply said:

> There was nothing so well engrained in the British system of Government as the fixed determination as far as possible, not to interfere in the established national custom of the people. That was the policy of his predecessors, and to it he meant strictly to adhere; but it did not follow that there should be no departure from that policy, and that the present Viceroy and the members of Government should not watch with sympathy and approval any movement that had for its object the reformation of social custom. Personally, he thought that no custom could be more deleterious to morality and fraught with greater evils than that mentioned in the address. Every European nation would look upon it with horror. For his own part he would not like his child to enter into so momentous a contract under such condition. If native opinion was not absolutely unanimous, there should at least be a general consensus of native opinion in favour of the movement. He had not yet been sufficiently long in the country to guage the character, force, and extent of native opinion on the movement. More than that he was not disposed to say at present, and they would not expect him to say more. At all events they might go away satisfied that their movement had his sympathy and approval.

This of course was said in His Excellency's usually guarded style, and on the surface there is not much to be afraid of. But read between the lines, something quite different will at once be perceived, and the *sympathy* with go-aheadism may be interpreted as something more substantial and stronger. Efforts have for some time past been made by a few lovers of claptrap who do not seem to understand the construction, constitution or requirements of the Hindoo society any more than do people of Laplata or Novo Zealand, to invoke state aid and interference in the solution of our intricate social problems. Well meant as their efforts may be, they are ill-conceived, and that they are morally bound to fail no man in his senses and having the slightest knowledge of the traditions of British Indian administration can have the slightest doubt. These uproarious and meaningless demands need not have excited any serious notice or attention, so long as they are confined to their fountain-head and other congenial centres. But the question becomes really serious-looking when an Indian Viceroy actually receives them in deputation and assures them of his sympathy, in direct antagonism to the pronounced verdict of the people of the land, although he gives no distinct pledge or promise. We ask not His Excellency to forget his English traditions. But India has traditions of her own and they must be respected. The present Viceroy begins with an assurance of his sympathy that his successor may end with actually giving support.

We are anxious to guard ourselves against misapprehension. We do not say that the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor has said enough or anything that will entitle us to frame a charge of violation of religious neutrality against them, and we are perfectly sure they will never do anything of the kind. But we as Hindoos cannot help sincerely deploring that a change should thus be allowed to come over the spirit and offence given to the religious feeling of the people, while the letter itself remains unviolated. We are sure His Excellency would have hurt the feelings of Irishmen by expressing his sympathy for idol breaking in Roman Catholic churches.

THE MUNICIPAL BATTLE.

THE grave question at issue between the Healthites and the Bengalis in the Calcutta Corporation lately was whether certain Municipal works, about the necessity of which both parties were agreed, should be executed by raising a loan, or raising the house-tax from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. The Bengali Corporators were for the former course; the Healthites for the latter. The question was first mooted on Saturday before last when the Healthites had it all their own way. Long speeches, so distasteful to Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, fogey array of figures, overflowing sentimentalism, and appeals to State papers, *apropos* of nothing in particular, were set forth with all the pomp and pride of mimic warfare, and nothing was wanting to prove that *tweedle dum* was better than *tweedledee*. But long speeches take up time, and at 7·30 P. M. it was necessary to adjourn to give opportunity to others to orate. On Thursday last, the forensic battle was brought to a conclusion. To judge from the published reports, which, however, are exceedingly meagre and one-sided, the gift of the gab lay all on the side of the Healthites, the Bengalis relying on the power of their right hand. There were, however, many notable exceptions, and the foremost among them was that doughty champion of the Healthites, Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, who had forsaken the side of his countrymen on the occasion of electing an unknown European Health Officer in preference to a known Indian, but who joined the ranks of his brother Bengalis on the last occasion. It appears that he keenly felt the chaffing comments, weak as the 30th dilution in Homœopathy, of the Bengali Press on his first declaration of independence, and gave expression to his sense of vexation in a manner that showed that he had completely lost the balance of his mind. Talking of the superiority of a 7½ per cent. over a ten per cent. tax, he indulged, it is said, in a rhapsody on the inequity of the last Burmese war. Aiming then directly at the bull's eye of his target, he declared that "he was prepared to vote away the whole of the resources of the Corporation for the health and sanitation of the town, and thus give another excuse to patriotic editors to denounce him as a

traitor to his country and burn him in effigy, or better still, in person, in order that his son might be spared the expense of the funeral." Dear us, how dreadful! Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, the high priest of Homœopathy, the dictator in science, the beau ideal of official independence, and ordinary member of the Health Society, to be burnt in person by a clique of "patriotic editors!" It is a relief, however, to know that such a catastrophe has been averted. The good Doctor has joined the clique by voting against Mr. Nolan's amendments. His determination "to vote away the whole of the resources of the Corporation for the health and sanitation of the town" was altogether gratuitous. The Municipal law requires him to do so, and he could not do otherwise without acting against the express terms of the law. And health after all is a very comprehensive affair and very little could be done that would take him beyond his tether. For instance, had he voted for a subsidy to Italian opera singers, he would have acted within his right, for it was only the other day shown in Spain that music is a preventive of cholera. In Bengal *Barowari jatras* are well-known to be suppressors of epidemics of that foul disease. Were he to vote for the devotion of Municipal money for the putting up of triumphal arches for the reception of a proconsul, he would again be within his right, for good humour is unquestionably an adjunct to health. The same would be the case with regard to a subsidy toChiarini'sCircus. Still there are certain things which he is not at liberty to do. He cannot vote away "the whole resources of the Corporation" on health without in the first place paying the interest on the Municipal bonds. So the bold declaration was a mere flourish of rhetoric—a fulmination of *Bombastes furioso*—an act of a March hare——, which is unbecoming only because the orator had a position in society which prohibits such display. However no evil has come of it. Though there be madness in such tall-talk, yet there was method in it. However loud his declaration to vote for a 10 per cent. or more, his sense of economy shied at the idea of raising the tax from 7½ to 10 per cent. Of course a house-owner who rejoiced at the idea of saving his funeral expenses by allowing his body to be burnt by his enemies, could not think of making his own responsibility to pay to rise from 7½ to 10 per cent. Nay, ardent as he was in advocating immediate reform he suggested that the loan for the necessary works may be spread over several years, so that the interest charge may not be immediately heavy. Babu Kalinath Mitra, not to lose a vote, accepted the suggestion. Mr. Swinhoe commented on the uselessness of some of the works which were not in his opinion sanitary works at all. Mr. Nolan dwelt at great length on the Government view of the question, and descanted largely on the importance of carrying out the wishes of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, his opponents coming, in the course of his remarks, for much cutting criticism. The Chairman then summed up, and the voting resulted in the defeat of the proposal to raise the house tax immediately to 10 per cent. The necessary works are to be carried out by a loan. We are glad to notice that some leading English gentlemen, notably Mr. Yule, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Apcar, voted with the Bengalis. The battle recalls to mind a comic sketch of Homer, but we don't care to be more specific now.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT APPEARS that a few barristers and attorneys have got some of their clients to get up a movement for the presentation of an address to Sir Richard Garth on the occasion of his retirement from the High Court. A circular has been issued, under the signature of BabuBinodeBeharyMullick, inviting attendance at the Town Hall on the 9th instant to adopt the address. We are in a position to state that the British Indian Association will not join in this movement.

His Excellency the Viceroy will return from Madras this evening at 5-30 P. M. and will disembark at Princep's Ghat. This will be his first public entry to Calcutta, since His Excellency's assumption of the Viceroyalty of India. His Excellency will be received at the Ghat by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and military officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending. Troops will line the route which will lie through the Strand and Esplanade Row, His Excellency entering the Government House by the North Western gate. There will be no reception at the Government House, but suitable arrangements have been made for the accommodotion of ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present at their Excellencies' arrival. A notification which we publish in another column, gives the details of the Police arrangements made for the occasion.

SIR Comer Petheram arrived in town on Friday last, and paid a visit to the High Court the same day. Mr. Justice Norris showed him over the buildings, and he was introduced to his colleagues. It is not yet known as to when Sir Comer formally takes over charge.

IT is reported that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to Darjeeling by the beginning of April.

Major General Hughes, who had been temporarily acting as an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council, has, on General Wilson's death, received the permanent appointment.

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal has arrived in town. Her Highness' object in coming to Calcutta, is said to be, to consult His Excellency the Viceroy on important matters connected with her State. Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadoor, the prime minister *pro tem*, has, we are glad to learn, the charge of the State during herHighness' absence. It is a source of gratification that the Khan Bahadoor's attempts at reform already promise to be crowned with success. He has ingratiated himself in the favour of the principal influential omrahs of the State.

The rendition of the fortress of Gwalior takes place the day after to-morrow. A pompous military demonstratiou will take place, in which regiments from the various neighbouring cantonments will take part.

THE House of Lords, the proud Second State of the glorious British constitution, was within an ace of annihilation on Friday last. In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere introduced a motion stating that in the opinion of the House it is inconsistent with the principles of representative Government, that any member of either House should derive his title to legislate by virtue of hereditary descent. After a debate, the motion was negatived by 202 against 166 votes. Mr. Gladstone took part in the debate, and said that he recognised the necessity of reform in the hereditary principle of the House of Lords. The Commons have not yet forgotten or forgiven the attitude of the Upper House on the Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, and have given an unmistakable indication of reciprocated hostility, unless the Upper House is wise enough in its own interest and in that of the Constitution to see the necessity of coming round soon. We do not know how long the Lords can with impunity calculate upon the majority of thirty-six in their favour that the division disclosed. A stitch in time saves nine, as the old hackneyed proverb has it. The British Lion has been thoroughly roused at last.

HER Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to express her sympathy with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund by sending a donation of £100.

MR. KEANE has been permitted to resign the Civil Service with effect from the 1st instant. Mr. Wilkins, Registrar of the High Court Appellate side, goes on medical leave for eight months.

ON MR. Grant's re-elevation to the High Court Bench Mr. Rampini, of Dacca, has been appointed to act as the Judge of Hooghly, and Mr. Page from Faridpore officiates for Mr. Rampini at Dacca. Mr. G. E. Porter's place as Judicial Commissioner of ChotaNagpore will be filled up by Mr. Cowley, of Chittagong. Mr. Porter is a junior in the service, and his being placed over the head of his seniors has created a good deal of disappointment. One of the seniors has, we understand, been so much disgusted and mortified that he proposes shortly to go on furlough.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the proposal of the Port Commissioners to abolish the toll on the Hooghly Bridge has been nagatived by the Government. The present arrangement will therefore be continued for another month, and tenders have accordingly been called as usual for farming out the tolls.

THE Hon'ble Raja Amir Hossein Khan Bahadoor who was called away to Lucknow on special business connected with the pending Rent Bill of Oudh, returned to town on Tuesday last. The Raja, we regret to hear, has had again to leave Calcutta on account of ill health.

THE STORY about Mr. Mackenzie getting th. Chief Commisionership of Lower Burma on Mre Bernard going to theUpper Provinces seems to be. unfounded. Mr. Mackenzie it is said goes on six months leave from the first of April next.

IT is announced that, for the present at least, there is no intention of amalgamating the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

THE Maharaja Duleep Sing was to have been a passenger by the P. and O. Steamer *Pekin* bound for Bombay, which left London on the 3rd instant. The Maharaja, may therefore, be expected in this country by the end of this month or the beginning of the next.

THEEBAW'S Hairy Family, whatever the quaint expression may mean, have arrived from Rangoon to Calcutta and will be exhibited to the wondering public from to-day,at theRoyalTheatreChowrangee. Like *Punja Dhaja* of the great Mogul, the white elephant and the hairy family formed the insignia of Burman royalty, and greedy, rapacious, unthrifty as Theebaw is represented to have been, he would not part with these badges of good luck althoughBarnum and other enterprising showmen had offered unheard of sums for a short loan of these "wonders of the age." Good fortune is Theebaw's no longer, and no sooner had his crown passed to Her Britannic Majesty, than did the monster-loving British showman who was biding his time, step in and take possession of this wonder for his profit and benefit, the other, the white elephant dying of grief. We have not had the pleasure of interviewing these human skye terriers—mother and son—as they are being called—but from all accounts it seems that they are veritable wonders. The son is a pleasant looking young man of 20 years, with good manners, and tolerable education and the mother a good old lady. They are not 'horrors' in any sense and are in no way repulsive or ugly in appearance. The whole of the face is draped in long silken hair ten or twelve inches long, the eyes only being visible. Hair grows profusely on the nose, the ears and the eyelids, the hair on the forehead being elegantly parted in the middle, after the fashion of the first parents. These curious specimens of humanity ought to be an interesting study to the European savants in whose midst the family will shortly be. Barnums' successor in business is, we understand, negotiating for an American tour of the family, who in big particolored posters are announced to be the "missing links."

AFTER a protracted illness which the veteran soldier bore manfully, General Wilson succumbed on Sunday before last at his Barrackpore house, at 7-45 in the evening. His medical attendants had given up all hopes of his recovery for a long time, although Dr.Maconnel's successful operations

temporarily relieved his sufferings. He came out to India as an ensign as early as 1838 and during the mutiny took a conspicuous part in the memorable defence of the Lucknow Residency. He was wounded by a piece of the shell by which Sir John Lawrence was mortally wounded. His funeral took place with becoming military pomp at Barrackpore on Monday, when a large party from Calcutta, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir S. Bayley, Sir A. Colvin, and Messrs. Ilbert, Hope, Goodrich and Quinton attended. A *Gazette* extraordinary was issued to announce the loss that the Government had sustained by the General's demise, the flag at the Fort was lowered half-mast for the whole of the day and fifteen-minute guns were fired when the funeral service was being performed at Barrackpore. All the Government offices were closed for the day at 2 o'clock. The General died at the good old age of 67.

THE ryot's demonstration at Jhinkurgacha, which was so successful last year, will, we are told, be repeated this month at the same place and will, we trust, be equally successful. Amusements will be provided in the shape of *jatras* &c, but the more serious business will not be forgotten or overlooked. The Chowkidary Bill, the Patwari Bill, the Cadastral Survey, the Criminal Administration, the Jury System, Financial Question, and Reformation of Legislative Councils will form the items of discussion by the meeting. The programme is a rather formidable one for a single meeting, but it need not be gratuitously supposed that the ignorant ryot does not understand anything about momentous questions like these. They are perfectly alive to their own interests, and one has only to be present at one of their meetings in order to see how intelligently they approach the discussion of these questions. It is one of the most healthy and hopeful signs of the time that the ryot, as well as the middle classes, should try to shake off the inaction and lethargy of ages, and seek to advance the cause of their country and nation in the march of enlightenment and progress. Between National Confernces and mass meetings the complete development of a healthy and representative public opinion in India need not be wholly despaired of. Nor have our rulers any occasion of viewing with disfavour these assemblies of loyal peace-loving and law-abiding men, for perfectly legitimate objects. If, as some people pretend, these demonstrations are not the spontaneous outburst of popular feeling, but the work of professional agitation-mongers, they may at least help in making these outbursts genuine and spontoneous in time. Howrah is shortly going to have a mass meeting on the Chowkidari Bill.

IT HAS BEEN officially announced that 1s. 6¼d will be the rate of Exchange for the adjustment of Government transactions next year.

COLONEL JHONSTONE, the Resident at Manipore who rendered such conspicuous services at the frontier during the recent outbreak, was, our readers will remember, badly wounded in a conflict with the enemy in Kendat. The gallant Colonel is, we are glad to see, doing well. But his late exertions have shattered his health so much that he will shortly be obliged to go on leave.

WE HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging another present from Mr. Khurody of Indore, whose handsome Album of European celebrities, crowned and uncrowned, we noticed sometime ago. It comes in the shape of an Album of Indian views, done in what may be called chrono-photograph. The Album consists of two dozens of neatly executed photographs of the principal buildings of Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Benares. Mr. Khurody confines himself to architectural views only, and does not attempt to pourtray nature One is accustomed to hear a great deal of the splendour of the capital of the Western Presidency. But if Mr. Khurody's Album is to be relied on, Bombay can hardly stand comparison with Calcutta, and the city of Palaces fully maintains its reputation of architectural splendour, we mean of the modern school of course. Take the High Court Buildings of the two cities for example. Both of them are photographed in the Album, and the merest cursory glance will show that Calcutta bears off the palm. And we are inclined to think that if a photograph of the Writers' Buildings, or the Bengal Secretariat Building, in which name they now delight, were placed side by side with that of the Bombay Secretariat, there can be no doubt that the former would come off the best.

WE HAVE the pleasure to introduce to our readers a new candidate for public favor—*Momus*. It is a monthly journal, and appears as the exponent of a distinct party—"The Uncovenanted Service"—"the supporter of certain distinct interests and the organ of definite political opinions." The first number consists of small paras on all conceivable topics which are appropriately termed "random readings." It also includes two cartoons. One represents Lord Dufferin pulling poor Theebaw by the ear and saying, 'We've had enough of you' and pointing to Rutnagiri as his final resting place. This cartoon has been very clearly executed the object of the artist having evidently been to pourtray His Lordship's studiedly calm demeanour even under the most exciting circumstances. A likeness of Sir Richard Garth represents the chief as very much younger than he looks, and must have been taken when His Lordship was hale and hearty which, alas, he is not now.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has acted wisely in having formally recognised the new Government of Nepal. But whether that Government will be able to maintain itself is more than any one can say just now. No other course was open to our Government, and we should have resented strongly if it had been advised to interfere in a State with the internal administration of which it had positively nothing to do. We certainly do not approve of the revolution in which the worthy nephews, wading through the blood of their uncle, took possession of the reins of Government, but so long as our relations continue friendly with the Nepal Government we are not justified in interfering with its constitution. It is pointed out in the meanwhile that China and not the British Government is the Suzerain of Nepal. For practical purposes, however, that does not matter very materially. But any attempt to interfere with Nepal may not unnaturally involve us in intricacies with China, though recent experiences in Burma do not strengthen that apprehension very much.

THE Town Corporation have at last seen the error of their ways in limiting the area for a seat on the tram car bench to 12 inches, and adopted a new rule. It says "that not less than 16 inches be allowed to each passenger in each seat in the tram cars." The language of this resolution is certainly as muddy as Indian law language often is, but we presume it means that a passenger may occupy 16 inches of the length of a bench; 18 inches would be the proper allowance; but the comfort of Tram-Car travellers must yield to the influence of the Tram-car Company. There was some opposition to this rule from Mr. Beames, but it was carried. By the way the Company is not satisfied with the rule, and have applied to Sir Rivers Thompson to uphold their privilege to pack living human beings like dead sardines in a box.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY has filled a column of some of the Indian dailies in retailing his grievances against the Indian Delegates for not cordially supporting his candidature. He might have spared the public this gratuitous display of bad taste. He cannot injure the well-earned reputation of Mr. L. M. Ghose.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN and Professor Wordsworth have fallen under the displeasure of the Allahabad print. They won't follow the insensate cry of Messrs. Malabari and Co., and that is the front of their offence. "Professor-Wordsworth," says the critic, "feeling that his friend and himself will be henceforth discredited as social reformers, seeks to save the shreds of his reputation as a political reformer." The learned professor dissents 'from the view that political progress is impossible till Hindu Society has been reformed,' and his critic comments on it thus: "It must, however, be admitted that liberty cannot be divorced from private life and claimed in public life. The liberal spirit must pervade the household if it is to leaven the State. We have seldom read a more laboured production than the letter addressed by Mr. Wordsworth to the *Indian Spectator*. Every excuse it contains accuses the writer. The argument that political liberty will induce religious and social liberty is certainly an inversion of the usual method." Unfortunately this inversion, if it be an inversion, has been the rule in the history of the earth. In Greece there were slaves even in the palmiest days of the republic. Rome in her best days had domestic slaves. England had, we presume, some "religious and social liberty" before the days of Wilberforce and his noble band of colabourers. The South had the same commodity before the war of secession in 1865. The Tree of Liberty was planted at a time when the whole of North America cherished the vile "institution." One may also ask, what was the erudition of women in England before the Reformation, and what was it that gave rise to Knight Errantry in Europe? But what has history to do with the right of the *Pioneer* to turn the finger of scorn even when the objects of vituperation be honored representatives of his own nation? We see it announced that Mr. Telang has lately delivered a lecture on the relation of social reform and political freedom. We trust he has not fallen into the trap of the insensate social reformers, who are busy canvassing for fame.

SO IT is not the disappointed candidates and the ribald press that alone denounce the Calcutta University examiners for the break down of the last Entrance Examination. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, reviewing the last Education Report, is of opinion that the unsatisfactory results were "partly due to the methods of the examiners rather than to the defective preparation of the candidates." We wonder when the Committee appointed by the Senate will hold their enquiry into the matter.

IN His Excellency's collective reply to the various addresses presented in Madras, the Viceroy complimented the Madrasis on the striking appearance of their city from the sea and on the splendour and architectural beauty of its public buildings. His Excellency reminded his audience that it was from Madras that the spread of the British Empire in India first received its original impulse. His Excellency however, adroitly avoided except in two matters, entering into business and did not touch on the various important topics to which his attention was called.

THE FIRST exception referred to the Parliamentary Enquiry Commission. His Lordship said that there was no doubt that the strongest men in England would be nominated to undertake this important duty. "No one, his Lordshp continued, is better pleased than myself that such a body should thus take account and stock of the past and consider in what way it may be rendered the forerunner of a still more prosperous future. Every one must admit that the India of to-day is not the India of 1858, nor is it desirable to give any regime a cast-iron character." The Viceroy sympathetically remarked: "The wants and aspirations of one generation are different from those of another, and a wise Government should endeavour to recognise the signs of the times, and adapt itself to their new requirements." His Lordship contented himself with saying that if his opinion were called for it was *probable* they would be found to be not out of harmony upon *some* important points, with intelligent native gentlemen with whom his Lordship came into contact. This is guarded language and language of diplomacy. Through his Madras audience his Lordship acquainted the united associations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who have addressed Mr. Gladstone on

the subject of the forthcoming enquiry, that her Majesty's Government has not failed to consider the merits of a Royal Commission as distinguished from the Parliamentary Committee, but that in their opinion the second method, which is in conformity with precedent, would be most effective.

WITH regard to the change of the name of the Finance Commission into Finance Committee, His Excellency took occasion to remark that he was the originator of the change and that his only motive was to prevent confusion between the Committee of the India Government and what his Lordship then imagined would be called the "Indian Commission sitting at home." His Excellency went on to observe : "The term Commission orCommittee, would have made no change in the powers or constitution of the body, and, now that the English enquiry is to be undertaken by a Committee it may possibly be desirable to denominate ours a Commission. With regard to the suggestion that its number should be enlarged, I must at once frankly tell you that I don't think it would be desirable to do so ; but I may mention that it is by no means intended that its members should remain closeted at Simla. On the contrary, they will visit the various centres of administration, and they will associate with themselves other persons of knowledge and authority, to examine special points and questions affecting local interests."

THE following remarks were made by His Excellency with regard to the Native Volunteer Question. "A very noble and generous offer was made, both by the Princes and by the people of India, at a time when war with a foreign Power seemed imminent,by the one to place the resources of their States at the disposal of Government, and by the other to form themselves into Volunteer corps. The latter proposal was commented on by the Government of India in a very exhaustive and sympathetic despatch, addressed to the Secretary of State for India. In this despatch due acknowledgement was paid to the generous and loyal sentiments evinced by the offer, and everything that could be said on either side of the question was duly set forth. On the whole, however, we expressed an opinion that *an accession to the military strength of India by the enrolment of a large number of native Volunteer regiments would not, perhaps, prove commensurate with the impediments in the way of the satisfactory establishment of such an organisation. Although we have an intimation that her Majesty's Government agrees generally in the view we have taken*, a despatch in which their own opinion upon the question is embodied has not yet been received. It is for this reason, and in no way from any want of respect to those who have addressed the Government on the subject, or from any failure to appreciate the patriotic motives which inspired their offers of service that, to my very great regret, a proper reply to the various communications which have been received byGovernment has been so long delayed." These are the first official utterances with regard to this most important question and we cannot say that we can regard them as satisfactory. The portion we have italicised, has an ominous look about it and is not at all reassuring. We shall not endeavour to guess the nature of the "intimation," and we shall remain extremely anxious to obtain fuller information on the subject. The Government cannot too strongly bear in mind that the feelings of the millions of India are concerned in the proper solution of the question.

THE address of the Municipal Commissioners claimed Madras to be the oldest of the presidency capitals of the Indian Empire, and represented that the resources at the command of the Commissioners were by no means sufficient to carry out to completion the drainage schemes and the very necessary improvements in the watersupply which were required for the well-being of 400,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners had consented to the imposition of taxes upon the people which they believed to be the utmost they could bear, and the Commissioners expressed a hope that if in future any proposal were made, the State should assist the Municipality, and that those proposals should receive consideration.

THE address of the indigenous community of Madras was throughout an earnest desire that his Excellency should maintain and develop the just and liberal policy of his illustrious predecessor. The strict enforcement of economy in all branches of the administration was a matter which deserved His Excellency's serious consideration. Consitlering the progress education had made throughout India, they hoped His Excellency would see the advisability of the views and wishes of the people of India being given more consideration than heretofore.

THERE was a mistake in our last issue in which we acknowledged receipt of a letter from "Mr. Forbes, Elitor and Proprietor of the *Bengal Times*." We meant Mr. E. C. Kemp, Managing Proprietor. He is evidently the same person, who described himself as "Ed. and Propr." in a letter to us of date February 11, and which we published in our issue of the 22nd ultimo. The letter last received is highly offensive in its tone, and we believe our correspondent has no right to make the columns of our paper a vehicle for the publication of abuse to us but having published his first letter, we waive our objections, and print it here :

BENGAL TIMES OFFICE
Dacca, 25th February, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry you should, by your evasion of my demand, put me to the pain of calling to mind for the third time your unjournalistic and indefensibly abusive conduct in your issue of the 25th ultimo. Far from expressing any regret for the impropriety to which you are committed, the legal consequences of which I have desired to spare you, I am further insulted in your columns of the 22nd instant by being charged with untruth. Your words are that my language is "wholly unjust and untrue" a charge I am constrained to regard as not only absurd but malicious. That a native journalist should charge a European gentleman with falsehood, can be readily understood by those acquainted with Native habits of thought and means, of retaliation for grievances, real or fictitious, but that any native, professing respectability, should so utterly set at defiance the external observances of dignified journalism is a point more difficult of comprehension. I repeat, I have no wish to drag you through a painful and humiliating process in a Criminal Court, and a frank manly expression of regret and apology will obviate such a course. You natives must not suppose you can assail any one you may select for your wrath, with impunity, and especially when no occasion calls for any allusion to particular journals. Your epithet of "vile" may be a native form of expression, "conveying merely an idea of vexation." In this view you may be disposed to regard it as harmless. I must inform you that Englishmen attach a very significant and suggestive meaning to that term, and coupling it with the name of a person involves a writer in serious consequences. As for the specimens of my language that you are able to reproduce and which a sensitive regard for my reputation has hitherto prevented your republishing, I am of opinion that you have written under a misconception, and I now challenge you to make good your words, or accept the alternative of being convicted of that falsehood you were so willing to attribute to me in your issue of the 22nd ultimo. an attitude I cannot view without pity and regret. You appear to regard my letter of the 11th as conveying a hint that I would shrink from encountering you in a legal contest for my rights. You were never more mistaken. I am naturally reluctant to figure in a criminal case, even though my appearance be the result of conscientious conviction of duty, but I would not in any case suffer this feeling of personal antipathy to publicity, to restrain me in seeking such redress as I believe myself entitled to in law, in honor, and in moral equity. You have unjustifiably coupled my paper in an association it does not merit, and you have done so without even the semblance of a pretext. What I now demand from you is that you shall retract the objectionable language you have employed against me and in reference to my paper. I regard my position towards you as one of the most mildly temperate and forbearantly conciliatory possible to be assumed under the sting of unmerited reprobation. It is left to you to decide whether it shall develope into one of deeper colour and more hostile feeling, or be made a medium for that peace and good-will which you profess to desire, and for which I am no less solicitous. Anticipating the display of a commendable spirit of reparation and justice,

I am yours
(Sd.) E. C. KEMP
Managing Propr.

We have already said that our para. of January 25, is not libellous, and we repeat that we had no wish whatever to libel, defame, or injure the *Bengal Times*, and did nothing of the kind. We deny too that the epithet "vile," was coupled, as alleged in the letter, with the name of a person, the Managing Propr. of the *Bengal Times*. We can say no more. In response to the challenge of our correspondent, we quote a few sample passages from the *Bengal Times* to show the kind of language that is used in it with reference to the people of this country :

"In an insensate idiotic thirst for novelty, where will an English mob stop ? Could a chimpanzee be trained to stand for a borough, doubtless he would be found to have an excellent chance with a country constituency. And perhaps a chimpanzee would be a cleverer animal than this Ghosh Babu, whose publicly uttered sentiments in Dacca obtained for him the distinguishing title of polecat. Thank Heaven ! Four Hundred do not represent an English constituency, and the Babu may find to his cost that at the last moment, the English nationality has revived. In that case his insolence and presumption in seeking a seat in Parliament would be fitly rewarded by an infuriated crowd of roughs."

"We would effectually dispose of every Bengali scoundrel who dared to aspire to an English woman for a wife ; while an English woman, who married a Native should, in our opinion, be publicly gibbeted as a shameless, abandoned woman, a reproach to her sex and a disgrace to her nation. Such are the sentiments of most of the English in India."

"This was written with a clear knowledge that some Indian gentlemen of high position had married English ladies. This outrage on women would justify much stronger condemnatory epithet than what we have used. We quote this passage from Mr. Cotton's 'New India.'"

"Native insolence—that phase of it, at least, which is a habit with the so-called educated Bengali Babus,—is at all times trying to the most patient of tempers, while our Asian brethren *en masse* are not specially grateful to our all factories."

"We should not advise a general acceptance of their offer, knowing, as we do, their insincerity, their craft and their tendency to treacherous proclivities."

"Even as Sambo drank spirit, 'not for drinkee, but for drunkee'——so will a native of India, as a rule, speak or write that which is not true. Deriving a certain degree of enjoyment from the habit, he pursues it with unflagging consistency ; indeed, betrays all the symptoms of a disturbed conscience, when by some calamitous accident, he commits himself to an expression of exactitude."

"It is said, a man in obfuscation through liquor, rarely fails in a sort of cunning that seeks to turn the tables upon his accusers. No sooner, therefore, does he become cognizant, of his discovery among his companions, of having a wee drappie in his ee, than he, in a *pseudo*-compassionate tone, affects to tolerate and pratronise his companions, assuming to be the only sober man among them. Exactly in this spirit do Native editors, knowing the pronounced proclivities of their countrymen, invariably impute falsehood to their betters, as though their implication of others could remove the stigma from their own character."

TELEGRAMS.

ON HIS EXCELLENCY'S arrival at Madras on Monday last, the Viceroy was given a brilliant reception. His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad came to receive His Excellency inspite of his recent illness and

there were present at the reception various other Rajas and Maharajas, including the Maharaja of Vizianagram. A number of addresses are presented to His Excellency as usual, but the municipal address was the only one that was read. The Viceroy replied to the addresses collectively. One of the features of His Excellency's journey from the Pier to the Government House was the assembling of nearly 10,000 children on galleries and platforms,—at a part of the route, and the feeding of the poor in the Viceroy's honor by some of the charitable and loyal citizens. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of His Highness' Exchequer the Maharaja of Mysore abstained from his intended visit. At night a levee and drawing room was held. Lady Dufferin received an address from the lady students of the local Medical College on the 2nd instant. At night a brilliant ball was given by the Governor and on the following day H. H. the Nizam and his ministers visited the Viceroy. The visit was returned in the evening. The same evening the Viceroy dined with the Governor and a garden party was given. On the 4th there was a big official dinner after which the Viceroy embarked for Calcutta at 10.-30. P. M. but did not sail until 8 o'clock on the following morning.

THE armistice between Servia and Bulgaria expired on the 1st instant. The negotiations in connection with the Russian refusal to agree to the clause in the Turko-Bulgarian agreement by which Prince Alexander binds himself to defend the Turkish dominions were proceeding slowly on the 28th ultimo. Both Bulgaria and Turkey waive the point regarding an offensive and defensive alliance and notwithstanding this Russia raised further objections. The peace negotiations between Bulgaria and Roumelia were at a stand still, each declining to accept the other draft treaty. The Roumelian troops were accordingly ordered to advance northward. Turkey, however, has come to an agreement with Servia respecting the wording of the draft treaty. On the 3rd instant a Treaty of Peace was signed between Bulgaria and Servia. It consisted of a single article, simply declaring that peace has been restored. A conference will be held shortly at Constantinople of the ambassadors of the Great Powers. Its discussion will be restricted to the union of Roumelia with Bulgaria. Prince Alexander has signed ecree fixing the line of demarcation.

SERVIA is demobilising her army at present in the field as well as her reserve forces.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Malta and is about to start for Suda Bay to take up the command of the British Mediterranean squadron.

THE examination of Messrs. Hindman Burns Champion and Williams the socialistic leaders in the West End riots have been committed to take their trial at the next session. Bail was accepted in each case.

IN THE House of Commons on the 2 nd instant the Premier made a statement concerning Egypt, and said that the British Government was desirous, if possible, to maintain continuity of policy in respect to that country. The Egyptian Goverment, he said, had decided that vacancies should not be filled up in the Egyptian Army when they were caused by the retirement of British officers, pending the negotiations for reorganisation.

ON THE 5 th instant the House of Commons negatived without a division the motion of Mr. H. Holmes, conservative member for the Dublin University, refusing to vote the money for the civil and military administration of Ireland until the House was informed of the policy of the Government for the maintainance of social order.

THE Paris Chamber of Deputies by a large majority has rejected the Bill for reviving the laws of exile against the families which have reigned, in France. The Bill was particularly directed against the Orleanist Princes and was opposed by the Government.

IT HAS been decided that Egyptian troops are to relieve the Indian troops at Suakim from the commencement of May next.

THE anti-Chinese agitation on the Pacific coast and other parts of the United States, which culminated in many places in the expulsion and ill-treatment of the Chinese and in the burning of their dwellings, has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the United States and the Chinese Governments. The latter has now demanded an indemnity from the United States Government for outrages suffered by the Chinese subjects in America. President Cleveland, in reply, has refused to comply with this demand. A telegram has been received by the Chinese Minister at Washington from the Governor of Canton stating that the Chinese there threaten reprisals for the cruelties and losses suffered by their countrymen in America in the late agitation.

GENERAL Prendergast arrived at Rangoon on the 27th ultimo and goes to Tounghoo with Mr. Bernard. He will then strike across the country to Menhla and Mr. Bernard goes on to Mandalay while the General proceeds up the Chindwin. Colonel Sladen remains in Upper Burma in his present responsible position at the request of Mr. Bernard. He strongly advocates the commencement of public works, such as roads and railways as an unlimited supply of labourers is obtainable at a cheap rate, who, now for want of bread, are forced to turn dakaits. The revenue is coming in safely from the district and as satisfactorily as can be reasonably expected. Although dakoity is still prevalent in the country, it has settled down sufficiently to afford hopeful prospect of the future. The Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division telegraphs from Bassein that a band of dacoits, said to number 200, have been engaged by the Karens who are armed by the Government. A large village has been burnt and two dakoits have been killed. The band is going to the north, and will be intercepted. Numerous arrests are being made daily of the Waikema gang, 45 of whom have been captured and the rest of the gang has been broken up. It is said that a Police Inspector with 42 of his men and a number of armed Karen villagers routed 200 dacoits near Paphoon, killing 500 an taking 253 prisoners.

LECTURING on Burmese affairs seems to be one of the surest means of getting a Burmese appointment. The Colquohoun story has been repeated and, Mr. James Scott, who lately lectured in London on Burma, has been offered and has accepted an appointment in the Upper Burma Commission. Mr. Scott's claim seems to be based on his having written some papers upon various phases of Burmese life under a *nom-de-plum*. The Bombay-Burma Trading Company also are reaping the benefits of the Burmese conquest, in more than one way. Two of their fortunate employes have been appointed in Chindwin on the strength of their knowledge of the people and the country.

THE CHIEF Commissioner of Burma has issued a Proclamation under the orders of the Viceroy notifying the permanent addition of Upper Burma to the dominions of the Queen. No Burman prince will ever again rule in Burma. The British Government will respect the customs, rights, privileges, and religious institutions of the Burmese and will protect life and property. All who are opposing the Government are called upon to surrender their arms. As an act of special grace the lives of all murderers will be spared and their cases treated leniently who surrenders before the 30th of June, except the murderer or the instigators of the murder of Messrs. Allen, Roberts, Moncour and Grey. As soon as peace and order is restored the robbers now in jail may expect some mitigation of their punishment.

DO YOU SUFFER from Rheumatism or Gout? If so try "Reynold's Specific" the great English infallible remedy. Sold by all the principal chemists throughout India wholesale Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Suprintendent London Medical Mission, writse:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor at St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortable. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the River-bourne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland trade of Calcutta and on the Trade of Chittagong and the Orissa Ports for 1884-85.
2. Returns of the Rail-bourne Traffic of Bengal for 1885.
3. Report on the Rail-bourne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1884-85.
4. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1884.
5. Inddia's Needs: Material, Political, Social, Moral and Religious. By John Murdock Esq, L. L. D.
6. Statistical Papers, Government of Bengal, October 1885
7. An address to My Countrymen. By a Hindu of Madras.
8. The Cloud Messenger of Kalidasa—Translated into English Verse by Babu Annadaprasada Basu, B. A.
9. Jayadrata Badha Natak.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 3rd March, 1886.

GENERAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain C. H. Pillans of his commission in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the order of the 29th December 1885 Baboo Purna Chundra Nag is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, in the district of Chittagong, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Madan Gopal Singh, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Maldah, is retransferred to Deoghur, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

The services of Mr. J. P. Grant, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mr. R. F. Rampini District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Page, District and Session Judge of Furreedpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. G. E. Porter, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. E. Porter, or until further orders.

Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy, First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th February 1886.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for seven months and twenty-four days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1886.

Baboo Gunga Nand Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code on the 15th July last.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for twenty days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Ashutosh Gupta, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 4th December 1885.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Madhubani in the district of Durbhunga, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Brohmonath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation under the Revenue Department of this Government, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code,

The order of the 8th January last, granting one month's leave to Baboo Satis Chunder Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is cancelled.

Mr. H. Gillon, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Page, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. R Cadell, C. S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 4th February last.

Baboo Madan Mohun Roy is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment under the Board of Revenue on settlement work in the district of Pabna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Akhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry, or until further orders.

Baboo Madan Mohun Roy is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation VII of 1822.

Moulvie Muhomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nagendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave up to the 1st instant, under section 128, rule 1, and section 141, rule 1, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 8th January last.

Advertisements.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FETE.

IN AID OF

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

TO BE HELD AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ALIPORE,

On Saturday, March 20th, 1886.

IN order to make this Fete as attractive as possible, not only for Visitors, but also for intending Exhibitors, it will be necessary to provide a suitable Prize List, that will meet the requirements of all classes of growers; and to avoid the receipts from the Fete being encroached upon, we venture to make an appeal to the public to aid us in securing the amount required for this purpose. It is a well-known fact that Flower Shows in this country are rarely a success from a financial point of view; but in the present instance, with the support that we feel assured a generous public will accord us, we shall be able to hold out such inducements as will, undoubtedly, attract the grandest exhibition of Horticultural Products ever brought together in this country.

343 THOS. COOK & SON.

In aid of the Countess Dufferin's Fund Thos. Cook and Son's Grand Entertainment, Fireworks Flower show, athletic sports, stalls and Art Intellectual Exhibition from a well-known publication edited by H. E. the Earl of Dufferin, 5 Military Bands Receptions by King Thebaw's Hairy Family at the Zoo, Saturday 20th March. Admission Re. 1 including Tram fare, children free if taken the day prior to the Entertainment for Programme and Tickets.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
10½, Old Court House Street
347 Calcutta.

POLICE OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Police arrangements on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin at Prinsips' Ghat on the 8th instant.

1. No carriage will be allowed to stand on the road along the line of route between Prinsip's Ghat and Government House.

2. No carriage will be allowed to pass down the Strand Road South of Eden Gardens after 5-10 P. M.

3. The other routes to Prinsips' Ghat, viz, along the Kidderpore Road and through the Fort will remain open, but no carriage will be allowed to set down in front of the Ghat after the troops have taken up position at 5-20 P. M.

CALCUTTA } J. LAMBERT
6th March 1886. } Dy. Commissioner of Police.
346

Wanted an Experienced private tutor for four children, in a healthy locality in the mafasil, within ten miles of a Railway Station. A Graduate of the Calcutta University preferred. Apply stating terms &c to,

J. R. S.
C/o Post Master
344 Buxar,, E. I. Ry.

DIABETES !!! DIABETES. !!!

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS.)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therepeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 17 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabetic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of it in high terms before the public. It entirely removes frequent emission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, loss of manhood, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine disappears in a week.

In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to.

DR. C. C GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.
Numerous testimonials in hand. 345

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Hay and Straw for Goukhanas.

Tenders for the supply of *Hay and Straw* for one year, from the 1 st April next to 31 st March 1887, are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 8 th instant. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Hay and Straw."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Office of the Engineer.

Rupees 200 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta 3rd March 1886. 348

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

To Builders and others.

THE Commissioners are prepared to sell surplus Table Moulded Bricks and Soorkey at Kotrung at the following rates for cash:—

1st Class Bricks, per 1,000	...Rs.	11	4
2nd Class do. do.	... „	7	4
3rd Class do. do.	... „	2	12
Soorkey, 1st class, per 100 maunds	... „	30	0
Do. 2nd class do.	... „	22	0

Delivery to be made on the ground, and the Bricks or Soorkey to be removed within 15 days.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Calcutta, 3rd March, 1886. 349

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Crushed Food for Cattle.

Tenders for the supply of *Crushed Food for Cattle.* are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 8th instant. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Crushed Food."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Office of the Engineer.

Rupees 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
350 Secy. to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of the 22 nd March next for the supply of 3 lacs of cubic feet of indigenous stone up to 31 st March 1887.

2. The stone is to be from Rajmehal hills and of the best quality, sample of which can be seen in the Municipal Depots, to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 inches diameter, and to be delivered and stacked at Bag Bazar and Nimtollah Depots.

3. Each tender may be for 10,000 cubic feet or in multiples of that amount, and the rate per 100 cubic feet of broken stone delivered and stacked at the depots is to be stated in each tender, which must be accompanied by sample of stone in a sealed bag, and Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted.

4. The parties whose tenders are accepted must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at their own expense.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Supdt., Stores.
CALCUTTA, 27th February 1886. 351

Notice is hereby given that the Rangpore Dak Bungalow hitherto situated near the Railway Station is to be removed to the Civil Station a very short time. The Bungalow, therefore, will not be available for the accommodation of any gentleman for the next two months.

SYAMA KUMOOD MUKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee,
Rungpore.
Dated Rungpore }
The 22nd February 1886. } 340

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

The Commissioners having resolved to dispose of the Kotrung Brick-fields notice is hereby given that Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. have been instructed to sell the said Brick-fields by public auction at 12 o'clock on the 3rd of April 1886 unless previously disposed of by private contract. The brick-fields include all the buildings, plant and implement to be found thereon. The large stock of bricks now on the ground belonging to the Corporation can be taken over by the purchaser at fair rates if desired by him, otherwise they will all be removed by the Corporation as speedily as practicable and nothing will be left on the ground after the 30th September next, unless with the consent of the purchaser and on such terms as he may agree to.

Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Engineer to the Corporation.

Calcutta, } ROBERT TURNBULL,
27th February 1886. } *Secy. to the Corporation.* 337

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited on piece work agreements for a large quantity of silt excavation in the *Tidal* Reaches Midnapore Canal from Uluberiah to Kantapookur which length will be closed for the *purpose* from the 15th February 86 for six weeks. Contractors will bring their own Tools and apply to Executive Engineer, Cossye Division Midnapore and Assistant Engineer Panskurah. 301

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে মেদনীপুর খালে উলুবেড়িয়া হইতে কাঁটাপুকুর পর্য্যন্ত টাইডেল রিচ সমূহের মাটী তোলার কার্য্য হইবে। তন্নিমিত্ত সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি হইতে ৬ সপ্তাহ কাল খালের উক্ত অংশ বন্ধ থাকিবেক। উক্ত কার্য্য করিবার জন্য কনট্রাক্টারগণের টেণ্ডার আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। কনট্রাকটার গণকে স্বীয় প্রয়োজনীয় যন্ত্রাদি আনিতে হইবেক। মেদিনীপুরে কসাই ডিবিজনের এক্জিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনীয়ার অথবা পাঁসকুড়ার সহকারি ইঞ্জিনিয়রের নিকট আবেদন করিলে সকল সংবাদ পাওয় যাইবে। 301a

---

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20 GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Sites via Cossipore, Calcutta.

To effect a speedy clearance of the balance of my large and varied stock of more than ten thousand grafts of choice and imported roses of the best type, most of which are of latest introduction, I am now offering the same at a commission of 15 per cent. on orders received before 30th March next.

A grand and splendid collection of genuine mangoe grafts of upwards of 65 varieties, of rare qualities guaranteed true to the name.

First class Lichee grafts, including some varieties from Mozufferpore and Durbhanga and other fruit plants and seedlings, as well as numerous sorts of flower and ornamental foliaged plants, foreign and indigenous, always available for sale. Catalogues on application with one anna stamp.

TARINY CHURN GHOSE B.A., B.L.
309 *Proprietor.*

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৩।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বারমাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে খোড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর করদ্রুফ্থ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত, বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দীমিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, শুভ্র, সুচিকণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, ষ্টীম্ ইঞ্জিনপ্রেস-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণেশমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গ মূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২, শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১ বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেশে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২. চারি জাতীয় পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীয় স্ত্রী। ৩৪ মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ;—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য; এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুরা মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মাত্র রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

গ্রাহকগণের নিকট নিবেদন, তাঁহারা যেন শীঘ্র টাকা পাঠাইয়া গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হয়েন। গ্রাহক সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইলে, যত দিন না দ্বিতীয়বার এ গ্রন্থ মুদ্রিত হয়, তত দিন অতিরিক্ত গ্রাহকগণ এই গ্রন্থ পাইবেন না। টাকা না পাঠাইলে, কাহাকেও গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত করা হয় না। সকলে টাকা মনিঅর্ডার করিয়া, কূপনে নাম ধাম জেলা স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিয়া, টাকা পাঠাইবেন। এই মনিঅর্ডারের সঙ্গে একখানি স্বতন্ত্র পত্রও লিখিবেন,—তাহাতেও নাম, ঠিকানা প্রভৃতি অতি স্পষ্টাক্ষরে লিখিবেন। ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যেই গ্রাহকগণের নিকট রেজেষ্টরি ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠান হইবে।

বঙ্গবাসী কার্য্যালয়, কলিকাতা } শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
৩৪।১ নং কলুটোলা ষ্ট্রীট। } বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকবিক্রেতা।

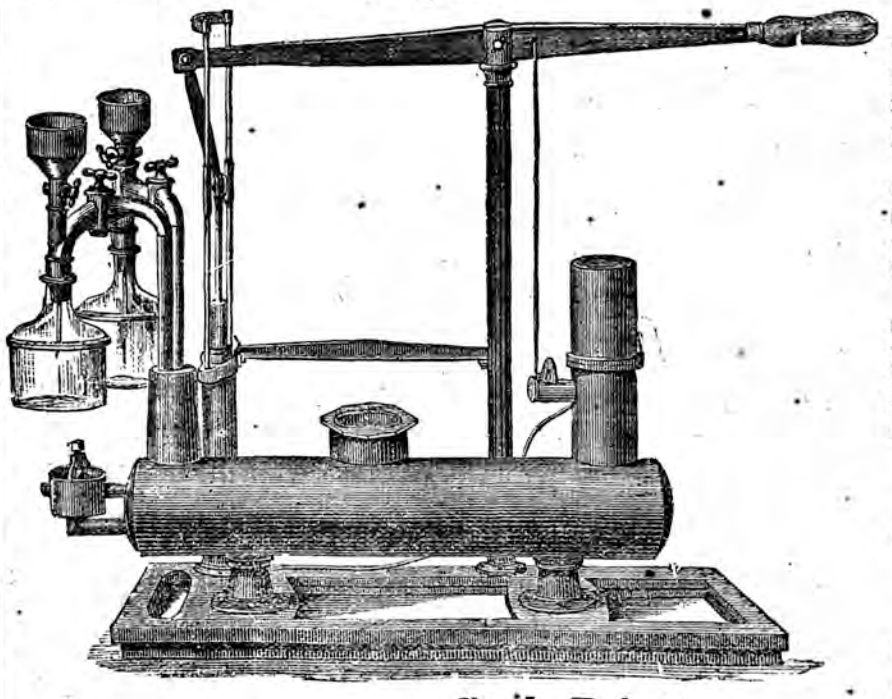
326

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

307

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

322 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,

No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.
The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.
Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.
The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.
Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.
This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.
Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 21 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*
All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.
A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.
BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
315 *Proprietor.*

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!
A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.
To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
308 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.
An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 305

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF
PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.
Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 „
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 „
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.
CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. 318

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.
COMBINED with the following.
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL.' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT. IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
317 4/1 *Camac Street.*

TO RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS, &C.
A gentleman of respectability, considerable, education, is desirous of entering into the service of a Raja or Zamindar, as a General Assistant, Zemindary Manager, Private Secretary, or Tutor. Is honest and trustworthy and willing to make himself generally, useful, open to a reasonable offer. Address.—"M C L' Park Street Post-Office, alcutta. 330

C. LAZARUS & CO.
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.
—oo—
FURNITURE.
For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.
ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.
All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.
A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.
TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.
Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.
LAMPS.
Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.
Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.
BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.
BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS
And all other accessories always in Stock.
Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.
C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA. 319

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	2
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	8
Arrear Do.	15	0
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER KUNDU, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108 BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL *suffering* from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediatately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearence.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and is sold in fl oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribed GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMANIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

LACTOPHOSHPATE OF LIME.

This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and mascular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP is of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND, NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustain the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of disgestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEAMLES, Lymphatic Subject and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling. 300

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer,

306

THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.

THE VICTORY OF ELECTRICITY.

Since Electricity has been applied for lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp for general domestic use. The reason why this problem has till now not been solved, is that none of the inventors could rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting, and that all have adhered to the system of producing the Electricity in some central place, or by large machinery, instead of first laying down the principle that a Lamp which should ever become generally useful and popular, must be portable, like an Oil Lamp, and contain the generator of Electricity in itself, *i. e.*, in the foot of the Lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Co. has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of Electric Lighting and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp *needs neither Machinery, conductors*, nor any expensive outlay, and is neither complicated, nor disagreeable in manipulation; all that is necessary is to refill it every four or five days with acid. *The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas* ($\frac{3}{4}$ cents per hour), and it has before the latter the immense advantage of neither producing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing to which the air is not impured, and remains at the same degree of temperature. It is further, absolutely inodorous, and does not need to be kindled by match, or otherwise, but simply by turning the key, thus *avoiding all danger of fire*, explosion or suffocation, as in the case of gas, if the key is left open: and it must be conceded that this advantage alone is invaluable. It is further preferable to any known kind of lighting for the following reasons:

(1.) Its manipulation is so simple that any child can keep it in order.

(2.) That the Lamp is portable, and can be removed like any Oil Lamp, from one place to another.

(3.) That it neither requires the disagreeable fixing of the wick, or the cleaning of the cylinder, as in the case of Oil Lamps.

(4.) That the light produced is a soft and most steady one; that it never flickers, and the flame, though being equal in power of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any degree.

(5.) That *every danger of fire is absolutely excluded*, as the light will extinguish immediately, if by any accident the glass surrounding the burner should be broken.

(6.) That it will burn, even in the strongest wind, completely unaffected, thus being invaluable for illuminations, lighting of gardens, corridors, etc.

This Lamp is constructed for the present in three different sizes:—

A, small size. Hight of complete Lamp, 14 inches; weight, about 5 pounds: for lighting rooms, cellars, storage houses, powder magazines (or similar places where explosives are kept), coaches, illuminations, gardens, mines, or any other industrial purpose. Price Rupees 15.

Per Lamp, delivered free to any part of the world.

B, medium size. Serves all domestic purposes for lighting rooms, houses, etc. This Lamp is elegantly decorated, and has removable white ground Glass Globe.

Price, per Lamp (inclusive of Bronze Foot and Globe, richly and elegantly constructed) Rupees 39, delivered free to any part of the world.

C, grand size for Parlor, Hall, Saloon, Public Building, &c. The Lamp gives a most brilliant and steady light, has large removable white Globe, decorated most tastefully, and the workmanship is both first-class and elegant. Price Rupees 65.

Foot of Lamp in either Bronze, Japanese, Faience or Silver Oxide.

Any special size or design made to order. Estimates furnished.

All Lamps are ready for immediate use, and will be sent, securely packed in strong wooden box, with printed directions for use, a quantity of chemicals sufficient for several months lighting, and one extra burner for size A, and two for sizes B and C. The necessary chemicals can be purchased in any Drug Store, in even the smallest village.

Every Lamp is accompanied by a written guarantee for one year, and will be exchanged, or money refunded, if the same should not give complete satisfaction.

On all orders for six Lamps and above, a discount of six per cent. will be allowed. No orders from abroad filled, unless accompanied by a remittance to cover the amount, or first-class references on a New York or Philadelphia house.

The best method of sending money is by draft on New York, which can be procured at any Banker and everywhere, or enclose the amount Bank notes, gold coins, postage stamps of any country of the world.

All orders, the smallest, as well as the most important, will receive the same particular attention, and will be forwarded without delay.

☞ Our Electric Lamps are protected by law, and all imitations and infringements will be prosecuted.

☞ Agents, Salesmen on Commission, and Consignees for our Lamps, wanted everywhere. No special knowledge or capital required.

A fortune to be made by active persons.

Address:

THE NORMAN ELECTRIC LIGHT & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. OF AMERICA. 297

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	... ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	£625,00

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	... ...	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	... ...	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAWOF

INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Successien from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'.....A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserv ing of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession. which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

Price Rs. 16.

PUBLISHED BY

THACKER SPINK & Co.,

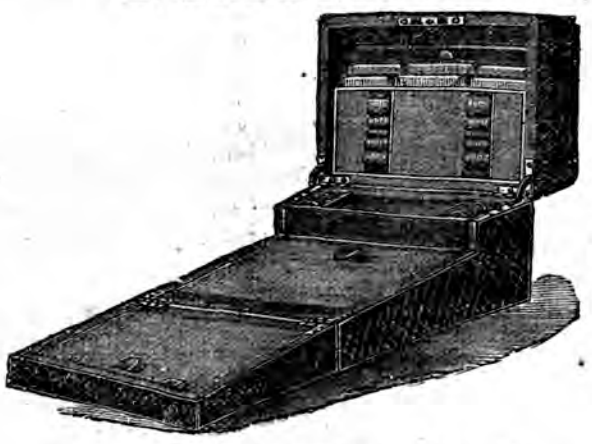
5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.* 313

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

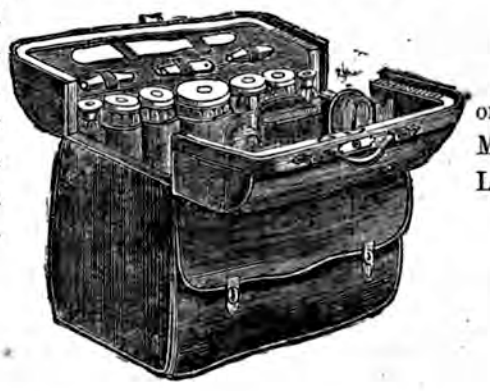
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC NECESSARIES AND FANCY GOODS.



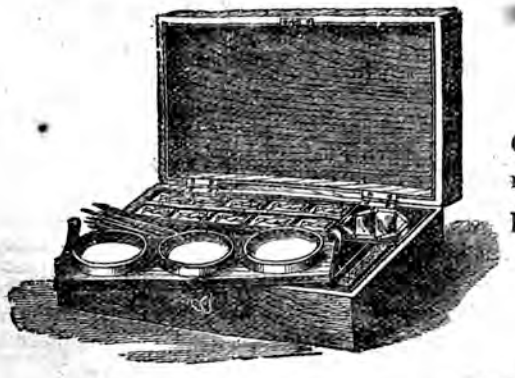
Despatch Boxes and Leather Writing desks, completely fitted with all necessaries for Ladies or Gentlemen, in handsome Russia, Morocco, Persian Leather or Fancy ormolu-mounted woods.

Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400.



Dressing Bags for Ladi or Gentlemen, in Strong Morocco, Russia and Cowhide Leathers, completely fitted.

Prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.



Beautiful fitted Boxes of Water Colors, for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 85.

Complete Sets of Mathematical drawing Instruments, in Mahogany and Rosewood boxes for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 7 8 to Rs. 200.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
SHOME, NEPHEW AND CO.

Sell lime at the *Amdanimap* and at one fixed price to all. Full measure guaranteed, which is by 1-10th to 1-5th greater than the short measures current. Trials invited. Terms cash. Credit only to approved customers.

Choonapati, Baliaghatta. 334

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STATESMAN

[EDITED BY ROBERT KNIGHT.]

NOW PUBLISHES A

WEEKLY EDITON,

CONTAINING ALL THE

Editorials.
London Letters,
Illustrated Letters,
Political Letters,
Social Letters,
Correspondence,

AND THE MORE IMPORTANT

Local News,
High Court Reports,
Mofussil News,
English News,

AND

General Intelligence from every part of India and Burmah,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

LATEST TELEGRAMS

That appear in the daily issue.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Rupees 6 per annum.

MOFUSSIL RATE:

Rupees 8 per annum.

[*Including Postage.*]

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

Subscribers are *particularly* requested to send 12 months' subscription, to avoid the opening of so many small accounts.

No subscribers registered for a shorter period than 6 months.

No registration without payment in advance. No Bills.

Specimen Copy Free.

On Application to—

THE MANAGER.
Statesman & Friend of India.

324 CALCUTTA.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	10 0 0
Steel frame Spectacles Pebbles..... ...	,,	6 0 0
Best quality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver.....	,,	10 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystals.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers can be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
319 No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

B. K. DAS & Co.

Printers, Commission agents, and Importers of Stationery, Perfumery, Rodgers Cutlery, London Biscuits, English shoes, playing cards, and various other goods. Articles not sold by us supplied on a commission of 5 per cent. from the best market on receipt of a quarter of the estimated price. Sales of consignments effected.

Terms and price lists on application and posted monthly as issued to regular constituents.

Shop—54, College Street; Press—17, Srinath Das's lane, Wellington Street; and office—44, Malanga lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta. 320

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

MANUFACTURERS

Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,

Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tgore.

COOKE & KELVEY'S WATCHMAKERS

311

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

"Krishi Tatwa" in a new form to suit every man rich or poor, school and pathshalla, farmers, as well as the public or school libraries. Size one form, to be issued fortnightly with full, correct and accurate information of our Agri, Horti and Floriculture written in a most concise manner in simple Bengali character. Subscription including postage is only Rs. 1-6 payable strictly in advance. Owing to the heavy rate of our monthly pictorial Krishi Tatwa we have been compelled to reduce the subscription and bring it out in new form. The fortnightly Krishi Tatwa will treat on purely Agri, Horti and Floricultural subjects, latest news on them complete operation for the next month and fortnight. In short the paper will prove the only medium of learning the Agriculture and the Floriculture of the present day in a perfect manner. Early application with the advanced subscription is earnestly solicited.

Old Krishi Tatwa for 6 years bound in 4 vols. of which three being pictorial, well bound at Rs. 5 for the entire set reduced from Rs. 8. None need loose this rare opportunity if you have a mind to turn a true agriculturist and a clever gardener suited to the choice of the present day.

Seeds suitable for present sowing such as Choit Shusha, Jhinga, Arrakan and Pangsa Turmooz, Lucknow Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, American cucumber, melon, pumpkin &c &c also sags &c &c. at Rs. 2-8 per packet and Rs. 1-8 per half packet. None should loose this opportunity. Plants of all sorts can also be had here. For new Catalogue send one anna postage which will be out on 1st March 1886.

Lucknow Khurmooz—0—12 per tola Arrakan large and sweet water-melon 1 Re. per tola, Real Choit Shusha at 0—12 Ans. per tola. Surda or Cabul melon at Rs. 2 per tola, one melon fetches Rs. 3 to 4 in the Calcutta market, China sweet and large waterlon at Rs. 1-8 per tola. Gomuck seed at annas 4 per paper. All fresh and guaranteed.

Address.—The Manager,
310 Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MELODINO.

THREE OCTAVES, FROM F TO F.

Of Solid Wood with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 75.

The above exquisitely-toned Instrument has been made expressly for the performance of Melodies, Tunes, Songs, and for any kind of Solo for the VOICE, the VIOLIN, the FLUTE, the CORNOPEON, or for any other Solo Instrument. Music written for the above Instruments, either with or without accompaniment for the Piano, can be played on the *Melodino*,

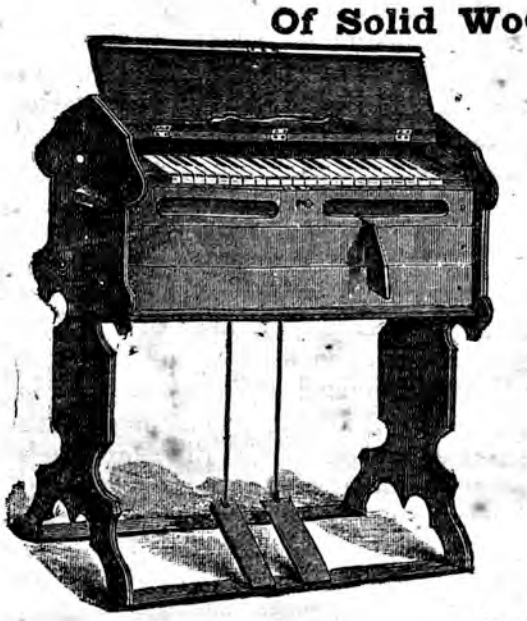
INSTRUCTION BOOK.

How to play the MELODINO by note and in correct time, *without the aid of a Master, and in a few hours' practice.* By S. HAROLD. Rs. 3.

HARMONINO.

FOUR OCTAVES, FROM F TO F.

Of Solid Wood, with Expression Knee Swell. Price Rs. 90



The Harmonino is in fact a small Harmonium, adapted for Music with Harmony. The voicing is peculiarly soft and sympathetic, and all the marks of expression can be produced by the Knee Swell.

SMALL INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR HARMONINO, Rs. 1-8.

HARMONIUMS, OF EXQUISITE TONE, FROM Rs. 100.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 303

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 304

DR. FREDK DANIAL M. P.

OF THE

LIONS DEN DISPENSARY.

WILL GIVE GRATIS MEDICINE TO THE POOR.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

of all caste and creed.

FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED DISEASES.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Cholera, Consumption, Cough, Cold, Colic-Pain, Cancer on the Palate, Breast or any part of the frame, Chronic Sores of years standing. Diptheria, Diabetes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Ear-Ache, Fever, Festula, Glandular Swelling, Head-Ache, Irites, Itches, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Tooth Ache, Temporary-Paralysis, Piles, Ring-Worm, Tape Worm Venerial and Pain of every descriptions.

Patients are received at the **Daniel's Dwelling 4 Emambaug 2nd Lane, Calcutta.**

Dr. Frederick Daniel will accept patients suffering for years with chronic disease for a stipulated sum on condition *i. e.* if not cured will not charge.

Day visit fee Rs 4., night Rs. 8, out of town Rs. 8 & 16 **cash.**

The visit fee includes medicine.

THE WORLD RENOWNED.

Frederick Daniel's Never-failing

Cholera Drops	Per Phial ...	Re. 1.	
Dysenterydine	do ...	Re. 1.	& Rs. 2.
Pain Curing Liniment	do ...	Re. 1.	& Rs. 2.
Tooth Preserver per box containing three Phials.	...	Re. 1-8	& Rs. 3.

298